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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

MEXICO.

Fall of the City---The Particulars.

SUBSEQUENT REIGN OF TERROR.

Blow at the Church--Prostration of Business--Extortionate Orders--News of Maximilian's Death--The Universal Gloom--The Act not Approved by the People.

LAST HOURS OF MAXIMILIAN.

Interview with the Archduke, the Prince and Princess Salm-Salm, in the Convent of the Capuchins---The Trial of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia---Scenes on the Way to and at the Execution---The Late Emperor's Defense, Etc.

The New York *Times*, through its correspondent at the City of Mexico, is enabled to publish a long instalment of news from that quarter, extending from a period before the fall of the city to some days subsequent to that event, and the execution of Maximilian.

THE CITY BEFORE ITS FALL.

Before the city fell, its population became reduced one-half. On the 15th of June, not less than 14,000 persons left, for it was the only thing they could do. There had been no bread, or flour, or corn, or meat, except horse meat, in the city for fourteen days. Horse meat had been freely consumed by quite all classes for the previous eight days.

ESCAPE OF MARQUEZ.

Marquez, the commander of the imperial forces in the city, made good his escape before the surrender. Says the writer: "It is known that he has some $1,200,000 of European exchange on his body. He is an outlaw by the proclamation of President Juarez, and a price is on his head. Yet, I am assured by all parties in Mexico, that there is not a family in this city but what would hide him if he went to their house and requested it. Hundreds will *escender*, make themselves scarce to-night, as well as the so called *Lugartenente del Imperio*, who has not a friend in or out of the army. He has robbed commerce and all classes of people, yet he has paid no debts, no pensions—in fact, nothing. Since his arrival here from Queretaro on the 26th of last March, $4,500,000 has been forced from the inhabitants of the capital." Marquez is undoubtedly a great scamp, and in the hands of the Liberals his life would not be worth a farthing. The writer says, "he has seen hundreds dying from starvation; hundreds dying by shot and shell in their places at the fortifications. He has, day by day, imprisoned native and foreign residents in the cuartels, and neither to let them eat, drink or talk until certain fixed sums of coin were paid by them. He has served alike friend and foe."

THE SURRENDER A GLOOMY ONE.

The city surrendered on the 21st. The closing scene is thus described:

"The United States Consul, in a coach, was seen to pass the lines at 5 P.M. for Diaz's camp. He shortly returned, and as soon as he was this side of the trenches of the Imperialists, the Republican banner was unfurled on the castle of Chapultepec, and in five minutes time a bombardment of the city was opened which has no parallel in the siege of the city. The thousands of citizens who had gone to the front rushed panic-stricken into the heart of the capitol, many soldiers accompanying them. Shells fell in all parts, and bombs fell about the stricken population by the hundreds. Tabera immediately sent out orderlies in all directions for his generals. A *junta de guerra*, council of war, was called at his house, and after being within ten minutes' time to surrender the capital at discretion to the hero of Oajaca and Puebla. White flags were again raised, and the bombardment ceased after one hour's duration. The whole siege lasted seventy-nine days. The Chief of Police, Juan Jose Baz, was instantly placed at the head of the city government by Diaz, the victorious General.

A LIBERAL PAPER ON THE DEATH OF MAXIMILIAN.

On the 21st of June the *Boleline Republicano*, a Liberal paper in the City of Mexico, announced the shooting of Maximilian, and remarked thereon as follows: "Napoleon III. ought now to be satisfied in this his work. The victims of his assasination of the 2d of December multiply incessantly, and the flag of France advances covered with glory and blood. The death of this Archduke and all those who have adhered to his cause ought to call the attention to the famous Sovereign of France, who desires to govern the world. The Republic has done justice."

A BLOW AT THE CHURCH.

On the 22d June, Baez struck a blow at the Church by ordering the nuns to leave the convents in forty-eight hours, with a view of breaking up those establishments. The number of nuns is stated at 866. Taxes were immediately laid, notwithstanding the already poverty-stricken condition of the city. We quote again from the correspondent: A few and but a few houses have opened; but hundreds are ruined and will not be able to resume business until after liquidation takes place. Mexico in all its branches is poor, poorer, poorest to-day. Where will the borrow money now? Will the Bourbon trones of Europe loan more to the executioners of a royal Bourbon? Will the Government at Washington loan us funds for the support of a Government which refused its request to protect the lives of its prisoners? Such questions are asked on every hand. Can Mexico sustain itself? It is an impossibility. Her revenue for a year to come will not cover the expenses of this last campaign. She owes $7,600,000 to her army now to be discharged. The interest on her English and Spanish loans are now two years in arrears. The French claims will be renounced *in toto*. Will the United States lend on security? "If not, she must purchase territory," some say, "because we are bankrupt."

AN ORDER TO CEASE THE SLAUGHTER—FEARS OF COMBINATIONS.

On the 24th General Diaz received orders from Juarez to cease the slaughter he had been carrying on since the surrender and make no imprisonments except important personages. Fears were entertained that the Imperial commanders who escaped the night of the surrender will combine and pronounce for Ortega-Lozada, Montenegro and Olfara, with some 12,000 men, have pronounced in the north for a separate and independent republic. Ortega was reported advancing on Zacatecas. The French Minister Plenipotentiary, Dano, was refused his passport and told that he could not leave the country or the capital until the French Government sends the body of Juan Almonte in exchange for his (Dano's).

THE PRESENCY A GLOOMY ONE.

It was not doubted that the Imperial party would side with Ortega, "for even foreign absorption," before they would become reconciled to Juarez. The darkest picture is drawn of the utter downfall of civilization and christianity, and the absolute necessity of intervention to save the country from brigandage and chaos. Speaking of commercial affairs, the correspondent says: We advise no American to invest in business here or elsewhere in Mexico at present. The Government cannot endure unless it changes its whole policy. If it insists upon the present policy it will drive all foreigners in mercantile pursuits in this country had better at once pack up traps and bid *adios* to Mexico.

EFFECT OF MAXIMILIAN'S FATE.

The important statement is made that it is rumored the United States Consul "intends to leave at once unless certain refused guarantees are granted soon." To this the writer adds: "That will not grant them if they think that it will be the cause of Americans leaving their country." "All of the capital," he continues, "seemingly appears to be in mourning for Maximilian; windows are kept closed, and but few go on the streets. The capital really appears like New Orleans during the visitation of yellow fever." The arrival of Juarez was soon expected, but, says the correspondent, "it will be impossible to make a respectable demonstration on his arrival, on account of the feeling of disgust and shame the Mexican people feel in regard to the murder of Maximilian."

Concerning the execution of Maximilian the writer has the further emphatic and significant testimony:

What the world will say over the Queretaro affair and the execution of the Archduke Maximilian, cannot be more severe than hundreds of thousands say here. Many fear an European war on account of it; others fear that the nations of Europe will longer hold relations with Mexico for the act which she has committed.

RESUMPTION OF NEWSPAPERS—AN EX-REBEL TURNS UP.

The newspapers resumed publication—some half dozen in number. The largest newspaper out and the only one ably edited is the *Pajaro Rojo* or *Red Bird*, which signifies an Anti-Church paper. The ex-Governor and ex-Confederate Tom Reynolds, who was inspector of railroads under the Empire, and for fourteen months the real editor of the *Mexican Times*, and the author of all those abusive articles written against the Liberals, endeavored to ingratiate himself into the favor of the Liberals by turning spy against those who had been connected with the Imperial Government. He was arrested for not having presented himself within the forty-eight hours given by the Chief of Police, Baz, as he received wages from the *Empire*. He complained against an American gentleman who formerly supplied the *Times* with dispatches from Mexico.

EXTORTIONATE ORDER.

An order was issued requiring of all the capitalists of Mexico to turn over the same amount of coin to the Republic that they paid in forced loans to the Empire. The house of Beste-gui alone has paid in such loans the sum of $1,200,000. The order cannot be complied with, for the very simple reason that there is not enough coin in the capital or the State to meet the demand.

THE BLOODY POLICY—SHOCKING STATEMENTS.

After the fall of Queretaro the Republicans inaugurated a bloody policy, which they carried out with the utmost rigor. Executions and imprisonments and extortions were the order of the day everywhere. The writer we have quoted, under date of June 26 says:

"Eighteen hundred men, strangers and Mexicans bearing arms, have been shot at Queretaro since the capitulation of that city; and not an evening has come or a morning broken but what the clang of rifles is heard at the different public plazas or squares. Wherever we hear these reports, at eventide or at sunrise, we know that some uncondemned Frenchmen, Germans or Mexicans are being pierced through and through by bullets. No trial allowed—no confession granted—but death, death, and blood, blood, are demanded by this so-called *Liberal* government. So far as we have seen, with but few exceptions, it is composed of a motley crowd, and one thing is certain: no foreigner can live here. The persecutions upon all of them, Americans as well as others, have begun in earnest. All the Consulates and Foreign Legations were entered and searched last evening, against the protest of the respective Consuls and Ministers. "Leave the country—we don't want you here," are the greetings given to all foreign residents.

MAXIMILIAN'S EXECUTION AND A BLOODY POLICY.

Colonel Savage, of the Republican army, reached the city with news of the killing of Maximilian. He says not a Liberal witnessed the scene who did not weep. "I do not know," said the narrator, "what my countrymen mean. All they seem to desire is blood! blood!! blood!!! I have seen it flowing in all the streets of Queretaro, and fairly loathed my land. I hesitated to return to my wife and child, whom I had not seen in four years, because I knew that the capital of my country was to be made as red with blood as was Queretaro."

The Liberals say his execution was demanded in order to sustain the dignity of the Republic. But all honest men here think, and say that it is a nettle cown and an infamous drama upon the pages of the history of the country. There have been little else but outrage, crime, and abuse committed in this country for years, but all the black deeds in its history, this killing of Maximilian is the blackest. Of all the damnable crimes of rape, and violation of women, garroting and robbing, this is the most damnable. They glory in it—that is, the office holders of the day—but their time will be short.

THE WAY THE PLUNDERING WAS CARRIED ON.

Capt. Meckling, the Adjutant Major of the Foreign Legation, furnishes us the following particulars: When the French finally evacuated Mexico, one Mr. Bureau, the imperial commissioner, invested by his sovereign with almost dictatorial powers, and with the authorization of Marshal Bazaine, authorized Captain Soudriet to form a new corps for the defense of Vera Cruz, authorizing him to recruit from among his former command, the "Counter Guerilla," and from the army generally. The Counter Guerilla was then commanded by Colonel Duplin, the terror of the Mexican banditti in the *"Sierra Calient."* This special corps was raised under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Soudriet, and during four months withstood the efforts of the whole Mexican forces, who, on the 16th of March last, invested the place. And not only were that handful of braves doing the service of the ramparts, but had to maintain order in the city, which was largely Republican, and consequently hostile. We have no room here for the particulars of the siege, but will tell this Mexican to do justice to the last defenders of the fallen empire, by proclaiming the infamous conduct of the Imperial Commissioner, Bureau, towards the handful of French and Spaniards who alone defended the city and protected him from capture and punishment. The sole aim of that vile man was to gain time, in order to make terms for himself and rob the treasury and the soldiers of their pay.

By the help of the French, he kept the city under his control, collected all the revenue from the Custom Houses, and taking (about $500,000 or $600,000, he fled at night and took passage for France on an Austrian vessel. As to the unfortunate men who had so long saved the city, they were left without pay or any resources whatever, and this, when in presence of overwhelming numbers they had no other alternative than death by shooting or hanging unless their own courage forced out favorable terms from the enemy.

Those terms were obtained in view of their firmness and determination. But let the eternal contempt and hatred of the world be heaped on that renegade son of a Frenchman, Bureau, and let every honest man cast on his name the epithets of traitor and coward.

Execution of Maximilian---Graphic Description.

I.

WASHINGTON, July 11, Evening.—The man who sits smoking a *cigarita* in the arm chair opposite my table is more than sixty years of age. He is a Mexican by birth, an American by long residence and education. He has just arrived from Queretaro. He saw and conversed with Maximilian before his death. He witnessed the execution. Such scenes—barring the rank of the victim—shall become very common to his eyes. Yet he was, and is, unusually affected. He had learned, as even many other victims had learned, to love the Prince who is dead.

The ways of this Prince were unexpected. The people of Queretaro could not understand them at first. He was presumed to have the *hauteur*, the exclusiveness, the disregard of the *canaille* in all except their loyalty, which they had been taught to believe most princes had. No wonder they were astonished. This graceful soldier captivated them. His long beard, his fine rudely shaped head, his frank smile, his winning, frank address, and his serene courage, won their hearts. He did not claim exclusive privileges. He slept out of doors, ate cheerfully the coarse food and stood by with the most stoical of his half-naked troops. His alms were free and unobtrusive. Every wounded soldier knew the grasp of his hand, which always left some token. It is said in Queretaro that he was never overbearing or gruff toward the wretchedest, filthiest wanderer in the city. It was a new sensation. Even a Mexican can admire, can feel passionately affectionate—for a little while.

Even his generals professed this feeling. But Maximilian added to his many mistakes. He did not distrust his nearest friend. Those fates were at work spinning; these were Despair, Avarice, Treachery. The scene was the very black heart of a colonel named Lopez. But you have heard about that. This man's name will not be execrated in Mexico. Mexicans do not long trouble themselves about disreputable people whom they decide not to kill.

Maximilian was then confined in the Convent of Santa Cruz, which had been his headquarters during the siege. He was taken thence to the Convent of Tersita, next to the Convent of the Capuchins. Mejia, who had been with him at the Capital, and had followed him from that city unawares, shared his imprisonment. This officer had been engaged in the American war. He rose in the West to the rank of Brigadier General. He had married an American lady, Miss Agnes Le Clerq. She, too, was near.

II.

The Convent of the Capuchina is a type of the ruin that has descended upon ancient public edifices all over Mexico. Its towers, its architectural ornaments, its distinctive marks of any sort, have been razed or torn away. The thick walls inclose chambers paved with tiles and scantily furnished. The meanest, neglected paintings adorn some of the walls. The windows, like those of all Mexican buildings or dwellings, are barred with iron. It is a natural prison.

My acquaintance opposite found the Archduke and his companion in one of the rooms on the ground floor of this convent, on the afternoon of the 3d of June. Maximilian lay asleep upon the pavement; Prince Salm-Salm sat writing at a coarse table; two sentinels lounged at the entrance.

As the visitor entered, the Prince enjoined caution. "Do not speak too loud, sir," he said; "the Emperor is sleeping."

The visitor took a seat by the table.

"I do not wish," was his response, "to disturb your companion." Thereby called to inquire whether I can be of any social service. I have some acquaintance with Escobedo."

"Escobedo! it is impossible to speak of him. He has already determined."

"Upon what?"

"That the Emperor," replied the Prince, lowering his voice, "shall, of course, die."

"Do not be too sure, Escobedo"——

"It is a mockery. Escobedo will do nothing. The Emperor has applied to Juarez for a postponement. My wife has gone to see him; she should be here to-day. It is just possible"——

Here Maximilian, disturbed, awoke slowly, and raised himself upon his arm.

"Is there, then," he asked, "any further news from Juarez?"

"Not yet to-day. This gentleman only comes from Escobedo."

"What," said the Archduke, wearily, as he got up and approached the table, "is there from Escobedo?"

The visitor explained, as before, that he was not sent, but had come to learn whether he could be of any service.

"Ah, is that all? I thank you. But I fear—" "But," interrupted the Prince. "The maleteer! the——"

But here the Archduke checked his companion.

"Hush!" he said; "I will trust more to the Princess than a hundred Escobedos. We will wait for her."

"She ought to come," said the Prince anxiously. "She will do what she can."

The speaker quitted his seat and slowly walked the floor. His eye-glass dropped unnoticed from its perch. His fingers writhed nervously behind his back. He tried to hum a tune, but failed. Maximilian sank into the vacant chair. For a few moments he was silent. Then he lifted his eyes with a pleasant smile, and spoke——

"You are an American, or a Mexican—which?"

"Both. I was born in Guadalajara and have lived in the United States."

Still smiling, the Archduke continued:—

"The Americans, I suppose, would not regret to hear of my death?"

"I think they would; they are not such a people; I hope they will not have to hear of it."

"We shall see." The Archduke's face became sobered, and he spoke abstractedly. "I did what seemed for the best. They deceived me. I am afraid they will all regret——" Here he leaned his head upon his hand, and seemed to be waiting and listening.

The visitor sat uneasily, regarding the two prisoners—one motionless, the other pacing to and fro. The barking of a dog in the sultry street, the sounds of a carousal in an opposite building, the soldiers' voices in the *sarun*, were all cruelly distinct. A few minutes were thus spent. Then a bustle was heard outside; the heavy door was opened, and a soldier announced "La Senora!"

In an instant Prince Salm-Salm had the newcomer in his arms. She was the voluntary messenger, his wife. She had just arrived from San Luis Potosi, from Juarez. Her face was sunburnt and soiled; her shoes were torn; her whole form trembled with extreme fatigue as she laid her hands on her husband's shoulders. The Archduke came forward eagerly, waiting for his turn. The Prince was heard to ask in a whisper:

"Have you had any success? What did Juarez say?"

"They will do what they have said in the dispatches. They have granted the delay," she turned to Maximilian, "O, your Majesty, I am so glad!"

Maximilian took the Princess's hand and kissed it. "May God bless you, madame!" he said; "you have been too kind to one who is afraid he can never serve you."

The Princess forced a smile. "Do not be too sure of that, your majesty. I shall have some favor to ask for the Prince here, yet."

"You will never need to ask that, madame," responded the Archduke, leading the lady to a seat. "But you look weary. You are very tired. We can offer you little. Prince, you must care for your—I—"

Turning his face aside, Maximilian moved abruptly towards the window. It was easy to see why. His grief was restrained, but almost audible. The Prince—with one hand on the back of his wife's chair, and with the other uplifted toward the Archduke in mute protestation—could hardly restrain his own.

It was time intrusion should cease. The visitor, who had already gained the door, made an unnoticed salute, and withdrew.

III.

The trial was begun at last. A Military Commission heard the defense as a matter of form. On the 15th of June Miramon was tried, and Mejia's case was begun. On the morning of the following day Mejia's trial was concluded. Maximilian, pale and ill, was next brought into court. He was defended by Lic. Maria Vasquez, Eulalio Ortega, and two others. There was but little time. The charges were read, of conspiracy, of usurpation, of outlawry, of all kinds of crimes. The Judge Advocate gave notice that no appeal could be had from the court, whose decision would be final.

Ortega, having first protested, in behalf of the Archduke, against the jurisdiction of the court, and against the refusal of a right to appeal, spoke substantially as follows:

The illustrious prisoner was forced to ask, before a court like this, not justice alone, but clemency. He was a foreign prince, born in a remote land, unacquainted with the people. He came here at the solicitation, as he was told and believed, of the representatives of a majority of Mexicans, and upon the urgent advice of several European sovereigns. He was informed that the country desired and afflicted, his presence would restore order and prosperity.

One of his edicts had appeared terrible. He was, doubtless, said the people, as savage as Miramon, or Mejia—the cast of either. Alas! how much Maximilian had regretted this; how much the Prince had been deceived! He was at the mercy, for the moment, of the sentiment and illegal court. My protest has been of no avail. I have a right to demand, and still demand, a more deliberate hearing.

Nothing was said in reply. Maximilian evidently expected nothing. He stood in a firm yet graceful attitude, until Miramon had finished speaking.

The guard was drawn up. Mejia gazed curiously, Miramon with a grim smile, and Maximilian with no particular expression, while this impertinent, unnecessary form was gone through. Then Maximilian beckoned to the sergeant, who went forward and stood for a moment facing the Emperor. The latter drew a handful of Mexican golden ounces, or "Carlotta dollars," from his pocket, and placed them in the sergeant's hand.

"I ask one favor. Please to tell your men to aim at my heart. Divide this among them after I am dead. The others"——

The sergeant returned, and took his position on the right of the firing squad. He glanced at Escobedo, and received his answer in a slight nod and significant expression.

"Attention!"

The murmur of pity in the multitude without the military lines almost broke into shouts of protestation. The officers, from habit accustomed to this, large supplies of powder, small arms, animals, and provisions were freely purchased and shipped to the Imperial Commissary at Vera Cruz, without Government interruption. This continued until the close of the rebellion, when the great "Ortega scheme" created considerable excitement in New York, and throughout the country. An association of gentlemen met in May, 1865, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and perfected a "Mexican Emigration Company," the President of which was a young and ambitious politician of New York; and the Secretary was one of the same positions in the Imperial Army of Brazil, that each held in the army here to all who desired to emigrate. Numbers have accepted, and a vessel is to be chartered by the Minister of Brazil to take them to Brazil. A considerable part have volunteered in the Liberal army, and with their fine bond will remain in the country.

El Pago Pago publishes an order of the General Government vitiating the titles of all conveyances, concessions, &c., made by the Imperial Government. All foreign representatives except the American Consul are preparing to leave.

A postscript to the same letter, dated 9 P. M., says the affair in regard to the French Minister was unsatisfactorily settled. His passports were peremptorily refused, and he was told he could not depart the country under any pretense. The authorities informed him that Mexico had no account to settle with France for the part she took during intervention, and for the lives and property destroyed during that period; and if same was not promptly adjusted, the Mexican Government would proceed against the property of French subjects throughout the Republic.

FILIBUSTERING SCHEMES.

Expeditions Organizing in New York, Buffalo and New Orleans---Full and Interesting Particulars.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—A proclamation is being circulated on the Rio Grande border, signed "A Native of New York," relative to the butchery of Maximilian, and calling on Americans to wipe out the foul blot that stains this continent.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The *Herald* says two filibustering expeditions to Mexico to avenge Maximilian are fitting up in this city. Similar organizations are in progress in Buffalo and New Orleans.

The New York *Tribune* has the following on the subject:

The recent events in Mexico resulting in the execution of Maximilian and the capture of Santa Anna have been used to foment excitement in the large cities of the United States, as evinced by the placards which have been posted in this and other cities. Beneath these outward manifestations there are plottings having for their object the equipment and shipment of armed expeditions from the ports of New York and New Orleans for Mexico, with the ostensible object of assisting Ortega, who claims, by virtue of the Mexican Constitution, to be the President of that Republic, but in reality to continue the internal revolutions under which that country has suffered for so many years. A slight review of former filibustering expeditions projected in this city to be carried into execution on Mexican soil, will be of interest in connection with this latest demonstration.

Shortly after the occupation of Mexico by the French, a number of French and Mexican agents and spies were located in the City of New York, to observe what measures might be adopted by the friends of Juarez for the benefit of the cause which the latter claimed to represent. By a system of espionage which extended over certain clerks in the State Department, full and complete information was obtained of the movements of the French agents. In addition

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

THE liberal instalment of Mexican news—including a graphic account of the execution of MAXIMILIAN—given in our columns this morning, will be eagerly read. The news from that quarter increases in interest, and the Mexican question is assuming additional importance every day.

IN pardoning ROBERT TOOMBS, the traitor who still declares he is ready to labor for that for which he unsuccessfully fought, the President has gone beyond the line that should govern in such matters. TOOMBS's recent letter shows that he is still hostile to the Union, and would be a dangerous man did he possess the power. On what ground his pardon was granted, it is difficult to perceive.

A MEMBER of the JUAREZ Cabinet, who signs himself IGNATIO M. ALTAMIRENO, has written a long letter commenting on a note from Minister CAMPBELL. In it he defies the United States, taunts us of doing nothing to assist the Mexican Republic and accuses us of ingratitude. The letter does not appear to be official, but is nevertheless a reflection of the feeling entertained in Mexican official quarters, and is in keeping with the Mexican character. It is enough to say, the so-called republican government there is on its legs through the moral support—to say nothing more—of the United States.

IN Europe the Mexican question, more especially the shooting of MAXIMILIAN, continues to be the topic of remark and special interest. Austria is going to send for the body of the dead Prince, and France will demand the surrender of DANO, who was the French Secretary of State under the Empire, whether dead or alive, and to that end will dispatch a fleet for him, and for the purpose of resenting any indignity to him. News from the City of Mexico says DANO, after the fall of the city, gave himself up and was imprisoned by the victors. The London *Times* expresses the opinion that the United States will be compelled to take Mexico in hand, secure to her a stable government and redress the wrongs she has committed.

CONGRESS on Saturday completed its labors regarding reconstruction, and now only awaits the inevitable veto of the President to adjourn. The bill agreed upon by both Houses, with trifling amendments, was the Senate's. The only material point of difference between it and the House bill, was in the fact that the latter gave the power to the District Commanders, while that of the Senate subordinated them to Gen. GRANT and conferred on him the general supervision of the work of reconstruction. It was predicted that on this point there would be a sharp and perhaps prolonged contest; but there was none. Congress came willingly to give the power to Gen. GRANT; and the country, as heretofore, will approve of what Congress has done. The bill also affirms the removals that have been made by the District Commanders, restrains the President, sets aside all opinions, present and prospective, and seemingly secures the country against any attempt from any quarter to defeat its will. The bill will be found in our regular report.

THE correspondence given exclusively in the COMMERCIAL, through our special dispatches, Saturday morning, between Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERIDAN, concerning the energetic action of the latter in New Orleans, and Mr. STANBERY's opinion, will be read with great satisfaction, more especially in connection with the subsequent action of Congress, which confides to Gen. GRANT the work of reconstruction throughout the South. It is not at all surprising that Congress should so readily repose this extraordinary measure of confidence in Gen. GRANT, for he has shown himself worthy of it, and the people had already given him their confidence; a confidence which this correspondence, not only as to him but also Gen. SHERIDAN, in whom he so much confides, fully justifies. How little Gen. GRANT is in sympathy with the positions assumed in the opinion of Mr. JOHNSON's Attorney, and the objects intended by it, and how devoted he is to the great purpose of securing to the country and mankind the fruits of the war which he did so much to bring to a glorious termination, all men can now see. In confiding to his hands almost unlimited powers and in throwing upon his shoulders duties relating to reconstruction of the highest importance, Congress has but reflected the settled sentiment of the people, who are ready to confer on him the powers, the duties and the honors belonging to the first place in the Government.

MEXICAN HORRORS.

The most recent intelligence from Mexico represents that country to be in a condition which no one can contemplate with satisfaction. Whatever opinions may be entertained of MAXIMILIAN or of his relations with Mexico, there scarcely can be room for any diversity of sentiment as to the terrible condition of that country at the present moment. From the stand-point of humanity, it is absolutely shocking. And it is by no means agreeable or cheering, as seen from the position occupied by any political party in this country. The sanguinary clamor of the Liberals for the death of MAXIMILIAN was not oppressed by his execution. The same vindictive passions have sought other victims, and no less than eighteen hundred men, captured with him at Queretaro, have since been shot, in cold blood. The taste of blood has excited a raging passion for it, and a reign of madness and terror has been inaugurated, which has never had a parallel even in that wretched country.

Beginning with MAXIMILIAN, the terrible retribution is extended to the party that supported him, which, in the light of these frightful proceedings, appears now more clearly than ever before to be the well known church party. The vengeance of the victorious and excited Liberals, therefore, falls heavily on the priests and their institutions. It may be that JUAREZ is not entirely responsible for the murders and proscriptions that are going on. It is, in fact, asserted that he has ordered the slaughters and other inhuman massacres perpetrated by his subordinates, to be stopped. But his own succumbing to the vindictive clamor in the case of MAXIMILIAN, proves him impotent to arrest them, if he so desired. Not only the murder of prisoners, but other cruelties are perpetrated; convents are shut up and their inmates ejected from their accustomed homes; money is extorted from those that have it, on the plea that they furnished money to the manager for the support of his cause; and foreigners are insulted and ordered to leave the country.

As we have said, the defeat of the Imperial cause and the horrors that have ensued bring out the fact more clearly than heretofore, that the priest party was the supporter of MAXIMILIAN in the last phase of his enterprise. When the French abandoned it he was about to abandon it likewise, as is well known, but the church party by offers of money for the support of his army induced him to remain. This was a new position for that party. In the earlier period of his residence in Mexico, MAXIMILIAN was obnoxious to it, because he proposed or, perhaps, attempted to use the church money for public purposes. The position afterwards taken, identified it to the same extent in its fate. This accounts for the severe measures against the representatives and institutions of that party, although it does not justify them. And besides, the wealth of the country being largely in the hands of the clergy, this exposes them, in their defeat, to the rapacity of the victorious party, who, although victorious are without pecuniary resources.

It is impossible to foresee what will be the end of these fearful events. If the representations be correct—and the New York *Times* vouches for the reliableness of its correspondent, who makes them—they will be very likely to enlist the interference of other nations, not for the indemnification of a party, but for the deliverance of a people from anarchy and ruin. The sympathies of sect and politics must be put in abeyance to the higher claims of humanity, civilization and government. The scenes of horror and blood, which have their only parallel, both as to causes and consequences, in the French revolution, and which develope the same malign dispositions in men, will not be tolerated in a public nation like Mexico, as they were, of necessity, in the mighty French Republic. The lines of sympathy in this country, running across the lines of party politics, already show that liberty is better understood here than it was in France or is in Mexico, and that crimes committed in the name of liberty are no less crimes and no less condemned, than when committed under the auspices of despotism.

INTERESTING COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Motion in the Court of Common Pleas to Admit a Colored Lawyer to the Bar—Remarks by Hon. P. C. Shannon, Judge Stowe and Others.

On Saturday last, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Mellon and Stowe, Hon. P. C. Shannon moved for the admission to the bar of George B. Vashon, Esq., (a colored person) and in making the motion he stated to their Honors that Mr. Vashon was born in Carlisle, Pa.; graduated at Oberlin College as a Bachelor of Arts, and pursued the study of Law for three years, under the direction of the late Hon. Walter Forward. Mr. Vashon afterwards removed to the city of New York, where, after proper examination, he was admitted in the Supreme Court, to practice as an Attorney, Solicitor and Counsellor in the several Courts of that State. The examination of Mr. Vashon as to his abilities and qualifications took place before Justices Strong, McCoun and Edwards of that Supreme Court, and was conducted by Hon. James T. Brady, Jos. S. Bosworth, Esq., and H. W. Warner, Esq.

After an absence of over two years in the West Indies, Mr. Vashon had settled in Syracuse, New York, and was there engaged in the practice of his profession, until his removal to this county. At present he is the Principal of Avery College, in Allegheny City. Judge Shannon in conclusion referred to the excellent scholastic attainments and good character of the applicant; and as the Supreme Court of the United States had recently admitted to its bar a colored citizen he presumed that now there would be no objection here.

His Honor, Judge Stowe, remarked that by the Rules of our Court, it was required that the applicant be a citizen of the United States. Our Rules do not say that he must be a citizen of this State. He understood that, as stated by the counsel for Mr. Vashon, the Supreme Court of the United States had admitted a colored person to their bar, but he believed the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia had refused a similar application. He believed that the District Court of this county had, some years ago, refused to admit.

James H. Hopkins, Esq., stated that this application should be referred to the Committee.

Judge Shannon replied he thought not. It was unusual to do so, unless some objection be made to the character or qualifications of the applicant. In this case the only objection related, it would seem, to the man's color. This appeared to be the only difficulty.

Mr. Hopkins added, in reply, that the course he advocated was the usual and proper course, and he did not wish to see special and unusual privileges extended to a colored person, over and above those extended and allowed to white persons. He wished, in this matter, all treated alike.

After some remarks by Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, and a good deal of conversation among the members of the bar present, who seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings, the Court concluded to grant a rule to show cause why Professor Vashon should not be admitted to the bar of the Common Pleas.

The whole affair has created much animated discussion, and will be watched with deep interest. The main question is this—will the Court, now that the matter is squarely before it, rule that Mr. Vashon is a citizen of the United States, viewed from a Pennsylvania stand point? Is he not a citizen of Pennsylvania? Shall he be refused admission to the County Court of Allegheny whilst he was an Attorney of the Supreme Court of New York?

CERTAIN persons are becoming somewhat excited about the accuracy of the report made by Mr. Seymour, of the New York *Times*, of Senator Wade's Kansas speech, which speech has been pronounced agrarian. To save the Senator, the reporter is charged with inventing it, and one would be almost disposed to doubt whether Senator Wade ever was in Kansas. But such broad denials do not amount to much, and considering that the Senator himself is careful to treat the matter evasively, the friends who volunteer their testimony only expose themselves to the suspicion of too much eagerness. While on the subject, we will say that a warm personal and political friend of the Senator, who heard him speak at Lawrence, has told us that he expressed to him at the time the apprehension that he went too far, and that if the speech got into print it would hurt him. From what we know about it, we are convinced that the testimony of Wade's friends would set the matter at rest, and establish the general faithfulness of Mr. Seymour's report.

THE Cincinnatians are again in trouble about the water they drink. The complaint is not that the supply is not sufficient. But some persons are so unreasonable as to find fault with the quality. For instance, the following in the *Commercial* of that city:

"The creek still pours its foul compound of decomposed animal matter, sewer washings and liquid abominations into the river, which seems to carry them down a stream, but we confess to a lingering suspicion that the eddy which necessarily exists carries them with the under-current into the suck-hole of the water-works, and that they make a due proportion of the water we drink. An ocular and olfactory examination of that interesting aperture at this hot season of the year is not calculated to create that degree of confidence necessary to keep down the 'gorge' of the fastidious."

For a people who are in the habit of styling their city the "Queen City of the West," this certainly cannot be considered unreasonably high living.

SPECULATION concerning the Austrian mission has been resumed in connection with Mr. Raymond's departure for Europe. When that gentleman's name went before the Senate for the position there yet remained the question whether or not Mr. Motley had resigned. Since then Mr. Motley has ceased to occupy the position, which is supplied by a temporary *Charge d'Affaires*. In view of everything the Boston *Advertiser* is of the opinion that a renomination of Mr. Raymond would be at once confirmed. With the prospect that Austria may have a hand in Mexican diplomacy the matter assumes new importance; and as Mr. McCracken has disappeared beyond the hope of discovery, there is no reason why the question should not be definitely settled.

Mr. STANBERY does not relish the position assigned him by the argument against his opinion, which places it in logical conflict with the President's veto, supposed to be written by him. He escapes from the position by declaring that the veto that he supplied was not the one that appeared as the President's, which, he says, was prepared by Judge Black. This is a funny triangular affair, in which, as we think, all the three are wrong. But as the Congressional plan is likely to be carried out, no great harm is done by the opinion or by the vetoes—the one that was not born or the one that lived but an hour.

THE Chicago *Republican* gives expression to the general sentiment of the Republican press so far as it has been manifested, by administering a sharp rebuke to Gen. Butler for undertaking, under the pretense of inquiring into the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, to gratify his old hate of Gen. Grant, by calling a rebel General to the stand to establish something to his prejudice in connection with the exchange of prisoners. "Such a perversion of the ostensible object in the creation of the committee," says the *Republican*, "could only bring discredit on the whole affair at the outset."

A WRITER in the New York *Tribune* expresses the mild wish that instead of Maximilian the Liberals had shot "the perjured traitor and wholesale murderer of France, whose proper monument in Paris should be an Aztec one—a pyramid of human skulls." Some persons will be inclined to ask how much less guilty is Jeff. Davis than Louis Napoleon. The fact that our conspirator failed to carry his point diminishes not his offense.

THE friends of Mr. Colfax in Indiana are said to be distrustful of those of Senator Morton, lest the latter gentleman come between the former and the Presidency. It is barely possible that the distinguished Senator could do such a thing. The distinguished speaker is unnecessarily uneasy.

THE so-called Russian note on Irish affairs was a clever fraud which derives much of its interest from the fact the cable sent over the whole of it as genuine.

FROM CHICAGO.

Visiting Councilmen from Pittsburgh—Millions for Improvements in the "Garden City"—Chicago Not so Large as Consolidated Pittsburgh—A Tour of Inspection—Excursionists off to St. Louis.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, July 12, 1867.

CHICAGO AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The delegation from the Councils of your city, who are at present in Chicago, are receiving the most generous attention at the hands of the city officials and other citizens. Every facility is afforded them for inspecting the various public works, and the visit will doubtless result in hastening forward many improvements now in contemplation in your city. The energy and enterprise displayed by Chicago is truly remarkable, and the people generally appear to take a personal pride in assisting, rather than retarding, public improvements. Although the estimated expenditures for the current year exceeded $3,000,000, the Councils are pressed to inaugurate new and stupendous undertakings, the mere mention of which, in our Councils, would have the effect of consigning the entire body to political seclusion. The various corporate bodies in this vicinity have been annexed to Chicago, which now embraces an area of three by seven miles—not quite so large, however, as Pittsburgh will be in case consolidation is decided upon.

VISIT TO THE CRIB.

On Wednesday afternoon the guests, by invitation of the Board of Public Improvements, proceeded in a steam tug to the "Crib," situated in Lake Michigan two miles from the shore. A heavy gale was blowing at the time, and several of the visitors received severe "duckings" by the waves washing over the vessel. Upon arriving at their destination, it was found impossible to run the boat up to the "Crib," when a rope was stretched from the building to the tug, by means of which the adventurous spirits of the party succeeded in gaining admission. After Mr. Chesborough, Superintendant of Public Improvements, had explained the manner by which twelve millions of gallons of water are conveyed daily to the city a distance of two miles, the company re-embarked and returned to the city.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Yesterday morning a committee of the Common Council waited upon the excursionists, when Alderman C. W. Wicker delivered an address of welcome, which was suitably responded to by Mr. William R. Ford. A short time was spent in general conversation and becoming acquainted, when the party proceeded upon a tour of inspection. The new water works which are in course of erection, and which will be finished during the year, were first visited. The visitors were conducted through a branch of the main tunnel, and afterwards shown around the improvement. The building is erected of cut stone, and is of the most substantial character. The committee were enabled to glean much information which may be useful at some future time. The party afterwards proceeded to the Artesian Wells located several miles distant from the city, which are considered one of Chicago's curiosities, and then visited the stock yards. These yards are the most extensive in the country, the pens alone occupying ninety acres. The "Hough House," a large and finely finished hotel, has recently been erected, which is superintended by Mr. E. Maxwell. A fine race track has just been completed at an expenditure of $20,000, and arrangements have been made for trials of speed between some of the fastest horses in the country. While passing through the stable we noticed "Magoozier," a Pittsburgh horse, whose exploits on the track have rendered him famous throughout the country. He was formerly owned by Messrs. John Watson and Samuel Keys of your city, but has recently been purchased by a resident of this State.

HYDRAULIC WORKS—BRICK YARDS.

This afternoon the excursionists, accompanied by members of Council and other city officials, proceeded up the Chicago river in a tug, to Bridgeport, for the purpose of inspecting the Hydraulic Works of the Illinois and Michigan canal. These works were established about twenty years since for the purpose of forcing water into the canal from the river, but latterly the city government has been using them to create a current in the Chicago river, thereby making them answer two purposes. Gard's brick yards were afterwards visited. In these yards are machines capable of manufacturing 28,000 brick per day. Mr. Gard furnished the brick used in constructing the tunnel under the lake.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The party returned to the city at five o'clock, and will leave for St. Louis this evening at nine o'clock. They will be accompanied by a number of the members of Chicago Councils.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Before the war vast quantities of vegetables were shipped from Norfolk to the Northern markets. This business, utterly ruined by the war, has been revived. A dispatch says: The New York steamer which left Norfolk on her last trip took out four thousand packages of fruits and vegetables, and hereafter an extra boat is to be placed on the line for the accommodation of the truckers and shippers.

The Vicksburg *Times* flatly denies the suspension of the First National Bank of that city. There is no First National Bank but "The National Bank of Vicksburg," and that is in good condition.

Jamaica advices to June 16th report the season very warm and sickly. The yellow fever was prevailing among natives as well as foreigners. Money was scarce and business dull. Many failures were reported.

A Havana correspondent says that either a vigorous campaign against the South American Republics is contemplated, or the Cuban government means to be prepared for any event. Since the receipt of a heavy invoice of artillery ordnance was received by the steamer from Cadiz—548 boxes, according to the manifest.

Several physicians in Indianapolis, who have heretofore considered respectable, have been arrested on the charge of procuring abortions, and warrants have also been issued for the arrest of others.

As an evidence of the solvency of the business standing of the merchants of St. Louis, it is stated that although the Bankrupt Law has been in operation since the 1st of June last, only fourteen applicants for relief under it have been filed up to this time in the Eastern District of the State. Of this small number of petitioners only nine have been in business in this district. The other five had done business in other States, and are now residing in this district. There is not one of them in business at this time. Their failures date back from five to nine years.

The Franklin Telegraph Company of Massachusetts and the Insulated Company have united, and are now known as the Franklin Company. Their lines extend from Boston to Philadelphia. Capital one million dollars.

The train which left Chicago for Cincinnati on Wednesday morning, over the Chicago and Great Eastern road, was forcibly seized the same day at Logansport, Indiana, by one hundred employees, who took this means to procure arrearage of wages. The raiders switched off the two cars full of passengers and permitted the engine to proceed with the mail. The passengers had to ride fifteen miles in omnibuses in order to resume their journey. No personal violence was offered.

PERSONAL.

Speaking of the residence which the Hon. Ezra Cornell is building at Ithaca, and which is to cost four hundred thousand dollars, a local exchange remarks: "It is only a few years since this distinguished Senator and benefactor raised 'garden sass' for a living, in a gorge of rocks on the shore of Cayuga Lake. Business tact and Morse's telegraph wrought the wonderful change in his fortune, which is now the most colossal in Central New York."

Judge Chase has lately expressed himself very decidedly against the impeachment movement. He does not believe a case can be made out, and says it would be most disastrous to attempt it and fail.

—Sol. Miller, of the White Cloud (Kansas) *Chief*, explains Mr. Greeley's aid to Jeff. Davis in this way: "Horace Greeley, in bailing Jeff. Davis, was undoubtedly influenced, in a great measure, by his religious belief. Horace is a Universalist, and believes that the only hell is on this earth. He does not wish to have that theory broken up by exterminating the devils."

—At a dinner given in New Jersey on the Fourth of July, Brigadier General Ord, in response to a toast, said: "If the noble Phil. Kearney had lived he would have been appointed Commander of the Army of the United States after the battle of the second Bull Run. This I know from official documents now on record."

—A young lady bought a new basket at St. Louis the other evening for pic-nic purposes the next day. Before she left the store the basket, with a card bearing her name attached, was stolen. The next morning the basket, with a baby in it, was found at the door of a respectable citizen with the card still appended, and the young lady was called upon for an explanation, which she readily gave, and was dismissed from the awkward position.

—Ex-Governor Weller, of California, delivered a Fourth of July speech in New Orleans which was mainly devoted to stirring up popular feeling against Mexico. He said that since the declaration of the "infamous, bloodthirsty tyrant Escobedo," forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and "if I had my own way I would crush out out her nationality and proceed at once to administer upon her effects."

—General Sickles, Commander of the Carolinas, lives in great state in Charleston. He appears on the streets on pleasant afternoons in a carriage, driving four splendid black horses with splendid silver mountings, generally with his daughter beside him, and a servant in livery behind. Of courses, this splendid establishment attracts the unbounded enthusiasm of the negro population.

THE young Prince Imperial of France visited the Paris Exposition for the first time on the morning of the 24th of June. The official papers say that he is "quite well," but the poor little fellow looks very delicate and melancholy, and scarcely able to sustain the hopes that are entertained of his future destiny as ruler of France.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Theater Comique, St. Louis, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Loss about $110,000.

There have thus far been one hundred and twenty cases of yellow fever at Indianola, Texas.

By the capsizing of the steamboat P. Bell, in Waccama river, on the 5th inst., seven persons were drowned.

An accident occurred recently on a railroad near Wormington, England, by which five possengers were killed, and thirty or forty seriously injured.

The London *Times*, in an article on the execution of Maximilian, says the time must come when the United States will have to deal with the government which slew him.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis and child sailed from New York for Charleston on Saturday.

Among the passengers for Europe on Saturday was Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

Brigham Young, Jr., and John Young, sons of the Mormon prophet, are in New York.

The National Sængerfest was inaugurated in Philadelphia on Saturday. Mayor McMichael made the address of welcome.

An important decision relating to telegraph companies has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of Michigan, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company *vs.* Carew, appeal from Wayne Circuit Court. Carew telegraphed to Baltimore for forty cases of oysters. In transmission an error occurred, whereby he received four cases instead of forty. The message was written on one of the company's blanks, with the usual printed heading containing the conditions on which messages are taken for transmission. The Circuit Court held that the Telegraph Company were liable for the damages suffered by Carew, treating the Company as common carriers and Carew as not bound by the conditions unless his attention was particularly called to them. The Supreme Court reverses this decision, holding that the Telegraph Company are not common carriers, and that they have a right to establish any rea-onable rules governing their liability in the impartial transmission of messages by them; that whereas, the heading of a message, plainly printed in conspicuous letters, "it is stated to be sent on the annexed conditions," the sender, by signing the message, adopts the conditions and is bound by them, whether he read them or not. It is his own negligence if he fails to notice them.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Luzerne *Union* nominates Judge Woodward as the Democratic candidate for Congressional representative, to succeed Hon. Charles Denison, deceased.

Colonel John B. Beck will be the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Fourteenth District, in place of John Walls. James Jones, Esq., is spoken of as the Union candidate.

The Republicans of Bedford county have unanimously recommended the renomination of John T. Richards, of Fulton county, and John Weller, of Somerset, for Assembly. The Bedford county Republican ticket is as follows: District Attorney, Moses A. Points, of Bedford; Treasurer, J. R. Jordan, Bedford; Commissioner, William Karns, Hopewell; Poor Director, Adam Urby, Middle Woodberry; Auditor, John Swartz, Snake Spring; and Jury Commissioner, William Kirk, St. Clair.

The Venango county Democracy have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Hon. Robert Lamberton, Franklin; Associate Judge, Capt. William Hasson, Oil City; Treasurer, Jas. L. Porter, Clinton; County Commissioner, J. L. Forke, Cherrytree; Jury Commissioner, John P. McKinly, French creek; Auditor, Joseph Bell, Sandy Creek. Hon. A. Plumer and John Phipps, Esq., of French creek, were elected delegates to the next Democratic State Convention.

The Republican Legislative Conferees of Butler, Lawrence and Mercer, have ratified the nominations of George S. Westiake and David Robison, of Mercer county, John Edwards, of Lawrence, and James T. McJunkin, of Butler.

The Jefferson county Democracy have nominated the following ticket: Treasurer, C. R. Miller; Commissioner, J. M. Morris; Prosecuting Attorney, J. M. Mansfield; Commissioner, Joel Spyker; Auditor, Robert R. Means.

Col. Elisha Davis, member of the Legislature from Philadelphia, made a speech at Brady's Bend on the occasion of the completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to that point, in which he expressed himself in favor of liberal legislation for all railroads. The *Democrat* says:

"Mr. Davis has a good deal of cheek, but it must have required an extra layer of brass to make such a statement in presence of so intelligent an audience—composed of hundreds of the leading business men of Pittsburgh and the Allegheny Valley—all of whom knew that Mr. Davis voted against the free railroad law, and for the repeal of the charter of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad company, and further that he belongs body, pocket and breeches to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company."

We trust that Mr. Davis intends hereafter to perform that which he now professes. There are many others who need conversion on the subject of free railroad legislation, and the people will see that it takes place.

STATE ITEMS.

The *American Standard*, Uniontown, is now a large and handsome paper, having just donned a new suit of types.

A live alligator was sent to J. C. Calhoun, Esq., of Meadville, last week, and he presented it to Allegheny College.

On the 29th of June, James E. Crawford delivered seven lumps of ore at Redbank Furnace, Clarion County, which weighed two tons.

Blair county farmers have commenced cutting their wheat and rye. It is much the best crop they have cut for many years. The hay crop is very heavy. So is the oats. The corn is doing finely.

Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Bylleshy, Lord, Fitch and Hayward, conducted the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of an Episcopal church edifice, at Townville, Crawford county, on the 3d instant.

The Crawford County Agricultural Society hold their annual fair on the 3d, 4th and 5th of October.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's office at Whitehaven, Pa., was robbed on Sunday night of $80,000 in notes and $2,000 in United States bonds, the property of individuals, which had been placed in the vault for safe keeping.

In the case of Wm. R. Gries, Administrator for Matthias S. Richards, against the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company, brought to recover damages for injury done to the mill and water power of the late Judge Richards, recently tried in Schuylkill county, the jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The Blair County *Whig* is now published by an association, and is hereafter to be known as *The Radical and Whig*.

W. Connelly, of Franklin, is the oldest living settler of Venango county. Mr. Connelly is now in his ninetieth year, and has been a resident of the county for over seventy-two years. He is still a hale, hearty old man, and his faculties remain unimpaired. This venerable gentleman furnishes an interesting link between the past and the present. Seventy-two years ago Pittsburgh was only a military post, located upon the edge as it were of a vast wilderness, extending from thence to Canada.

W. W. Davis and W. A. Allison, publishers of the Juniata *Republican*, a Democratic sheet, have been held to bail to answer a charge of libel preferred by Col. John J. Patterson, of Mifflintown.

A. H. Stephens, ex-Vice President of the defunct Southern Confederacy, was in Harrisburg Thursday afternoon, *en route* to Perry county, where it is said he owns real estate.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, held in Harrisburg Thursday, it was ascertained that the institution has at present three hundred and fifty-eight patients within its walls. The Superintendent, Dr. Curwen, reported to the trustees that it would be impossible to accommodate more patients until the present number was reduced, and hence the trustees were compelled to pass a resolution requesting the Superintendent not to admit any persons hereafter, whose disease had been of long standing, until the present number is reduced below three hundred and fifty.

William Norcross and William Barker, formerly of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were dangerously injured by the premature discharge of a six-pound gun, with which they were firing a salute on their return to Brownsville from the celebration of the Fourth at Uniontown. It is thought that Barker's injuries will prove fatal, but Norcross is in a fair way to recover. The accident occurred on the identical spot where Samuel Austin, Esq., of Uniontown, was killed by the bursting of a Mexican swivel, on the occasion of the return of the Second Pennsylvania Volunteers from Mexico, in 1849.

Pennsylvania during the late rebellion furnished 362,284 soldiers for the Union army, independent of 25,000 militia in service in September, 1862.

There is a probability of the West Branch canal being enlarged sufficiently to permit the free running of steamers. One of such steamers recently arrived at Williamsport.

Mexican Debt.

The debts which Mexico owed to the Nations which invaded her, and which constitutes nearly the whole of the debt, amounts to about $95,000,000, of which $75,000,000 is due to Englishmen. The majority of the latter will be content if they get their interest regularly paid. Nearly all the debt is at three per cent. interest, and an official document puts the whole of the interest money payable abroad at $2,760,000 per annum. The ordinary annual expenditures of the Mexican Government are not much above eight and a quarter millions. The internal debt, prior to the late war, was nearly extinguished by the sales of church property. As the debts contracted by Maximilian's government will doubtless be repudiated, the financial burdens of Mexico will not be very heavy, if they have manhood and enterprise to avail themselves of the opportunity, and develop the rich resources of their country.

CHOLERA AT FORT HARKER.

Extensive Mortality, &c.

A special from Junction City, Kansas, says: "Cholera broke out at Fort Harker, June 28th, since when over a dozen soldiers of the 38th colored infantry and several citizens, including George K. Eaton and William Edwards, of the Quartermaster's Department, and a brother of Captain Orms, have died. There are now nearly twenty soldiers in the hospital with the cholera. The surgeons think the disease is caused by the recent overflow of the Smoky Hill river. Seven citizens of Salina and one at Junction City also died."

The committee on the treatment of Union prisoners has arranged its plan of operations during the summer. The members of the committee will take evidence in the Northern States, at a point at which some member will be present all the time. All soldiers or others, having information on the subject in hand, can communicate it in full. The whole committee will go South to various prison pens. The rebel archives, as arranged and collected by Dr. Lieber, will be placed at the disposal of the committee.

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,

Lightning Fly Killer.
Lightning Fly Killer.
Lightning Fly Killer.

This article is undoubtedly the quickest and most effectual for clearing your house of flies. They are attracted by it; the result of which is their death. Try it and your house will be free from them.

Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax,

We have in store a very large stock of the best Fruit Wax in the city, which we are selling at lower Wholesale and Retail than any other house. Try us

MCCLAREAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

CHOLERA, CHOLERA, CHOLERA.

With the almost certain advent of Cholera with the coming of the spring, no thoughtful person will be unprepared for it. Secure what experience has demonstrated to be the most certain antidote—that which has cured once will cure again, and never purchase a new tried and untried article, when an

OLD AND RELIABLE ARTICLE

CAN BE HAD.

When the cholera visited us on two former occasions, it was found by experience that

Fleming's Cholera Mixture

Was the best, and superseded all others, therefore it stands to reason that, if you would have an article that you can depend on, you should purchase it to the exclusion of all others. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE,

Corner Diamond and Market St.

Remember the place. Remember the name.

NEW 51 MARKET STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS.

100 Bbls. W. and B. Coffee Sugars;
50 Bbls. hards, Coffee Sugars.

NUTS, NUTS, NUTS.

100 Bags Almonds, Filberts, Cream Nuts and Walnuts.

LEMONS, LEMONS, LEMONS.

100 Boxes French Lemons.

Oysters, Oysters, Oysters.

25 Cases Pickled Oysters:
100 Cases Cove and Spiced Oysters:
25 Cases Fresh Lobsters.

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PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the

Dime Savings Institution,

No. 67 FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8. Interest to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 9 o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.

This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

President—A. BEHM.
Vice Presidents—S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, JR.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. E. MCKINLEY.

A. BRADLEY, WM. S. KNOX,
A. S. BELL, F. RAHM,
JOHN S. DILWORTH, JOSHUA RHODES,
G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN SCOTT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM, ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ,
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SALTPETER, "REFINED."

3,000 LBS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
eod Corner Wood and First streets.

MUSTARD SEED.

2,000 LBS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
eod Corner Wood and First streets.

GRAND RALLY

TO RATIFY THE NOMINATION OF

Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

THE UNION REPUBLICANS of Allegheny County are hereby invited to rally in force at

CITY HALL,

ON

Tuesday Evening, July 16th, 1867,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

To ratify the nomination by the Union Republican State Convention, of Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of this County, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting; and, in order that the audience may not be fatigued by the length of the speeches, it has been arranged that no speaker shall occupy more than ten minutes:

A. G. LUCAS, W. B. COOK,
JOHN DALZELL, H. P. MILLER,
THOS. J. BIGHAM, J. M. KIRKPATRICK,
STEPHEN B. GEYER, DAVID REED,
JOHN H. HAMPTON, Gen. A. L. PEARSON,
W. S. PURVIANCE, THOMAS EWING,
H. C. MACKRELL, Col. R. B. ROBERTS,
R. B. CARNAHAN.

Music has been provided for the occasion, and the arrangements made are such that the meeting cannot fail to be an agreeable one to all who may attend.

TURN OUT, REPUBLICANS! and respond in true and gallant style, worthy of this staunch Republican County, to the nomination of your esteemed and worthy fellow-citizen.

By order of the County Committee.

C. B. M. SMITH,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Secretary.

D. L. SMITH..... A. S. SEATON..... G. G. SEATON.

CITY COLLECTING AGENCY,

SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,

LOCAL COLLECTING AGENTS,
No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, Second Floor. P. O. Box 541, Pittsburgh.

Bills of all descriptions taken for Collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

TEA SETS

IN BRITTANIA OR SILVER PLATE.

ODD PIECES in the same, at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,

30 Fifth street.

BOTTLED ALES,

KENNETT, WINTERTON,

And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by

J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,

No. 22 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH STREET, Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

BRAWLEY & BALL,

DEALERS IN

Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot, ERIE, PA.

ROBERT CHRISTY,

GRAVEL ROOFER,

OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS, m795 Over National Bank of Commerce.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—ON AND AFTER JULY 14th, 1867, until further notice the Cars of the Oakland Railway Company will run on SUNDAYS every ten minutes from Oakland station to the Court House, stopping at and leaving from the

e Daily Commercial

-LISH TRADES UNION OUT-RAGES.

Additional Developments.

have additional developments before the mission to investigate the outrages perpe- d by the Trades Union in Sheffield, Eng- which expose an organized rule of terror rascality such as has been suspected but r fully believed before. Broadhead, the tary of the Saw Grinder's Union, is the ef Organizer," to quote a phrase from our an neighbors, and he testifies to having en- d men to commit murder, arson and out- for years past in the "interest of the trade." other witness, an instrument rather than a r, confesses in a business-like way to hav- illed one man, watching an opportunity to another in the same way, and blowing up houses—for all of which he was engaged and by Broadhead. One man was proscribed for ssination because he "held himself aloof from rade;" another, because he "set the trade ndance;" another, a surgical instrument ery a "little old man," had his head shed because "he had not paid up to the e." But there is a monotony in these reve- ns, and I will not burden you with further ils. Broadhead is the executive of three t organizations, one of them numbering 00, which contributed to pay for these mur- and outrages, the object of which was to ect a small number of men in extravagant ipts or simple idleness. The excuse given the mass of the workingmen is that they e ignorant of the perpetrators of these nes. They simply knew that when a man ved obnoxious he was put out or the way nehow, and, with a cheerful trust in Provi- ce, they did not inquire the cause or manner. adhead says he embezzled the money to pay assassins, and changed the entries on the ks of the union for that purpose. every man knew that there some person behind the "Provi- ce" which took such a deadly inter- in their trade, and the excuse, which might s current in New Zealand, is not worth ch in England. Broadhead, the arch-mur- er, added this impression by writing letters his papers expressing abhorrence of the very nes which he had himself ordered, as he e civilly postponed an intended outrage until social congress had left town. The mur- ers are intelligent enough; they are only a ndred years behind the times. They want s matter of trade protected by law—as adhead expressed it, "I wish to God we had al means to enforce our rules"—and since law has given up the business of interfering h private business, they make a law for mselves. It is but a lower order of the same t of "protection" which now exists in the le of barristers, only the saw grinders use nte shooting for the decision of the benchers, d keep down competition and punish offend- by blowing them up practically instead of taphorically. The workingmen's associa- ns of London, by the way, are denouncing Sheffield unions, and protesting against any nnection with them.

Formidable Abyssinia Love Affair.

Abyssinia is a small kingdom, containing t more than three million inhabitants, hidden ay in Eastern Africa. The Emperor is a dower, and his name is Theodore. He re- lives a salary of about three hundred dollars year, and occupies his leisure moments in aking parasols. But he is nevertheless a ighty monarch in his own conceit, being de- ended, according to the traditions of the Em- re, and the belief of his subjects, in a direct ne from King Solomon and the Queen of eba, and actually possessing great energy and aring. Some eight years ago arrangements ere made for diplomatic intercourse between is government and that of Great Britain, and e descendant of Solomon, who, retaining ome of his ancestral characteristics, soon earied of widowhood, offered his hand to ueen Victoria. No answer to his epistle being ade, the blood of the barbarian was aroused, nd he threw into prison the British Consul, Mr. ameron, his secretary and servants, and sev- ral English missionaries. That was ome four years ago, since which time attempts ave been made through embassadors to effect he release of the captives, but without effect. reat Britain did not go to war because of the reat expense, and the probability that such ction would result in the immediate execution of the prisoners and the retreat of Theodore to is mountain fastnesses. Presents have been ent the implacable monarch, but the bearers were imprisoned and a renewed demand was nade for the hand of the British Queen. Such s the situation at present, when, as the cable nforms us, a detachment of British soldiers ave been sent on to compel the release of the aptives. It is refreshing to know that England s about to move in this matter, which has been a stigma upon her national honor too long al- eady. But she will have enough to do to over- ome King Theodore, who not a year ago was n the field with 95,000 men and won a battle against a still larger number of insurgents, offi- cered by Englishmen, after a fight which lasted all day.

Terrible Boiler Explosion at Lancaster, Pa.

A terrible catastrophe occurred at Lancaster, Pa., Saturday morning about six o'clock, caused by the explosion of a boiler at the Fulton Cotton Mill, owned by J. N. Bitner & Co. The accident took place before the operatives had assembled, or the loss of life, terrible as it is, would have been much greater. The explosion carried a portion of the boiler, weighing three tons, for a distance of two hundred yards, re- bounding twice from the ground in its passage. The boiler and engine house is a perfect wreck, though much of the machinery can be saved. The second boiler was driven through a thick partition wall into the mill. Some of the dwell- ings in the vicinity were damaged by the flying masses of brick and iron, but none seriously. The engineer, David Hamilton, was found dead in a corner of the house. The body of an oper- ative named Valentine Myers was subsequently taken out of the ruins crushed and mangled, Superintendent Plumber was mortally wounded, dying about twelve o'clock from his injuries. The fireman and overseer, and seven female operatives were severely injured—some of them it is thought fatally. The cause of the accident is not known.

The musical fetes of Paris, in connection with the Great Exhibition, were to commence on the 4th of July, and continue until the 21st. The introductory concert was to consist of vocal and instrumental performances by a thousand picked musicians. This is to be followed, on the 5th and 7th, by concerts of the musical societies from all parts of France, numbering thousands. On the eighth there is to be a grand musical competition between Belgium, France, Prussia, England and Switzerland. France will furnish 340 choral societies and 13 orpheon military bands. Five or six thousand perform- ers will take part in each of these concerts. On the 14th there is to be a performance on wind instruments by some 4,000 musicians. On the 15th and 16th there are to be contests of wind and brass bands for prizes; and on the 21st there is to be a grand international contest of military bands.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels. As the stomach by the agency of the gastric juices, assimilates digested food into elementary blood, we cannot be too careful of preserving it in a healthy and vigorous condition. Holloway's Pills are powerfully corrective and de- tergent, they strengthen the digestive organs, and by their curative properties cleanse and purify the ingested food in its process of conversion to blood. In all disorders of the bowels and viscera, their sanative qualities are unequalled. Sold by all Druggists.

☞BANKERS AND MERCHANTS' second grand presentation entertainment will most positively take place at Irving Hall on the evening of July 24th, 1867. The largest, greatest and most successful enterprise ever inaugurated in the world. A present with every ticket.

The first Grand Concert was given on July 4th. It was a grand success. The mammoth Hall was filled with the *elite* of the city. The audience appointed a committee of nine of the leading bankers and mer- chants, to examine the corresponding numbers to the tickets and the Register books, to see that all is correct before making the grand distribution of prizes at the last concert on the 24th of July.

All with every ticket. The grand distribution of presents will be conducted on the mutual benefit principle. A pro rata distribution of premiums to ticket holders. Capital, $1,287,148. Tickets $1 each. A present with every ticket.

A reference to the number of presents and the gen- eral plan of distribution, given below, will convince even the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the en- terprise; and the concentrated and financial standing of the company and the managers and bankers thereof, will, they hope, prove sufficient guaran- tee of the fairness and immutability with which everything in connection with it will be conducted, and that the interests of ticket holders will be most scrupulously watched over and guarded. In fact it is the desire of the managers to conduct every ac- tion for the mutual benefit of whoever shall pur- chase a ticket, and scrupulously to avoid any and everything which could in the slight- est degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest. List of presents, cash: 1 cash present at $75,000; 1 cash present at $50,000; 1 cash present at $25,000; 2 cash presents at $10,000; 3 cash presents at $5,000; 4 cash presents at $4,000; 5 cash presents at $2,000; 8 cash presents at $1,000; 14 cash presents at $500; 20 cash presents at $300; 25 cash presents at $200; 40 cash presents at $100; 75 cash presents at $50; 100 cash presents at $25; 150 cash presents at $20; 175 cash pre- sents at $10; 200 cash presents at $5; 564 cash prizes amounting to $650 00. Pianos—8 Steinway's grand pianos at $1,500; 4 Chickering's grand pianos at $1,500; 25 Steinway's 7 octave pianos at $800; 25 Chick- ering's 7 octave pianos at $800; 30 melodeons at $160; 125 melodeons at $150. Sewing Machines —75 Wheeler & Wilson cab. case sewing machines at $165; 104 Wheeler & Wilson half case do do at $125; 133 Wheeler and Wilson plain do do at $85; 73 Sing- er's cab. case do do at $165; 10 Singers' half case do do at $125; 180 Singers' plain do do at $85. Diamonds—6 full sets diamonds at $5,000; 10 do do at $2,750; 15 diamond cluster rings at $850; 20 do do at $675; 25 do do at $500; 30 do do at $375; 5 do do pins at $650. Gold Watches—1 gents' gold watches at $250; 20 do do at $225; 42 do do at $185; 86 do do at $150; 20 ladies' diamond set watches at $200; 40 do do gold watches $185; 92 do do at $160; 106 do do at $145. Silver watches—86 American silver watches at $75; 125 do do at $60; 130 do do at $48; 223 cracked lever silver watches at $27; 240 cylinder watches at $18. 22 plated watches at $8; assorted articles valued at $60,615. Total value of presents, $1,287,148. Immediately after the grand distribution a list for the presents awarded will be printed and sent to each ticket holder. This will be the latest and most impartial plan of distribution yet offered to the public. To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets and the registering of the same to Clark, Webster & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broad- way, New York; who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the grand presentation en- tertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make an un- biased distribution of presents. Tickets one dollar each. For sale at the banking house of Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broad- way, New York, or sent by mail on receipt of their price and stamp for return postage. Special Terms or Club Rates.—Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and sending at the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission:—We will send tickets one address for $4 00, 10 tickets to one address for $8 00, 20 tickets to one address for $15 00, 30 tickets to one address for $20 00, 40 tickets to one address for $25 00, 50 tickets to one address for $30 00, 60 tickets to one address for $35 00, 100 tickets to one address for $60. In order that every authenti- cate may be registered, send the Postoffice address, with town, county and State in full. Make by draft, Postoffice order, express, or in registered letters, may be at our risk. All communications must be addressed Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ NEW OPERA HOUSE.

THOS. MAGUIRE, Lessee and Director.

POSITIVELY FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, COMMENCING

Monday Evening, July 15, 1867.

The Wonders of a Life Time!

MAGUIRE'S

Imperial Japanese Troupe!

This Troupe consists of the most unique and won- derful JUGGLERS, BALANCERS, POSTURERS, MAGICIANS, ACROBATS, MUSICIANS and EQUESTRIENNE DANCERS, from Jeddo, Japan, (being the first Artists ever permitted to leave the Empire).

Will appear each night in a variety of their Mar- velous and Astounding Feats, such as have never before been witnessed outside of the dominions of his Highness, the Tycoon.

RING-KEE-LEE, better known as "LITTLE ALL RIGHT," will positively appear at each per- formance. This being an entire Japanese enter- tainment, the stage will be conducted in precisely the same manner as in Japan.

The following low prices of admission have been adopted:

Family Circle.....25c Orchestra Chairs....$1 00
Dress Circle.....50c Reserved Seats.....1 00
Parquette.....75c Private Boxes.....5 00

Box Office for the sale of Reserved Seats will be open daily. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Japanese ap- pear at 8 o'clock precisely.

Grand Japanese Matinee SATURDAY AFTER- NOON, July 20.

Remember that those who wish seats must secure them in advance for either evening or matinee.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

62 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Alle- gheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. From by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS,

FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

This pleasant Mountain Resort is now open for visitors. BOARD $10 PER WEEK.

J. H. WIGGINS.

Address Fayette Springs P. O., Fayette co., Pa.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

CRESSON SPRINGS,

On the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, is now open for the reception of guests. Since last season many additional improvements have been made. A band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad good for the season. All through trains stop. For further information ad- dress W. MULLIN,

Cresson Springs, Penna.

BEDFORD

MINERAL SPRINGS.

This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, and re- main open until the middle of September.

The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride, over good turnpike road, to the Springs. Parties leaving Philadelphia will come through Com- mercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.

50 shares Allegheny National Bank;
7 shares Second National Bank;
16 shares Manchester Savings Bank;
50 shares Pittsburgh Savings Bank;
50 shares Birmingham Gas Co;
6 shares Central Transportation Co.;

A. M'ILWAINE, Agent.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.

JOHN D. BAILEY.

July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furn- iture, &c., at the Commercial Sales Room, No. 106 Smithfield street, or at the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as here- tofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Offices 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK AND

Insurance Broker.

Everything connected with the above lines trans- acted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE,

Bought and Sold,

Titles Examined by competent Attorney, Conveyances Made.

The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE

On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.

ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with the business community, affords me facili- ties for the transaction of a general brokerage busi- ness.

I feel warranted in referring to the Business Com- munity of Pittsburgh generally, as to my reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,

76 FIFTH STREET,

(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JAS. R. MEANOR. JOS. HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 349 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

J. McALPIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND

Commission Merchants,

IN EASTERN AND WESTERN

PRODUCE,

FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE, OATS, HAY, FEED, POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS, POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c

NO. 337 LIBERTY STREET.

JOHN M. PENDLETON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool,

NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Cash Advances made. Consignments solicited. General and Special Market Reports furnished at re- quest.

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H. F. VAIL, Cashier National Bank of Commerce, New York.
Messrs. J. BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & CO., New York.
GORDON, M'MILLAN & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
W. P. WESTALL, Cashier First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
THOMAS ARTHUR, Cashier First National Bank, Newton, Iowa.
Messrs. FORD, DIXON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
And to any Banker throughout the country having New York correspondents. codtf

T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe28

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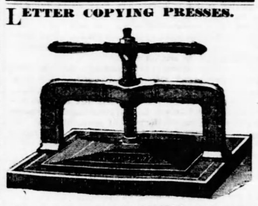

The subscribers manufacture and keep for sale at Wholesale and Retail, a large assortment of Letter Copying Presses, combining tasteful designs with the best workmanship.

They may be had, with or without Stands, at their Warerooms, or of the principal Stationers through- out the country.

R. HOE & CO.,

29 and 31 GOLD STREET, New York.

Illustrated Lists sent on application.

HARRISON & BRO.,

FURNISH STONE FLAGS,

For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the con- trol of the

LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY

In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FIRE- PORT and COMMON STONE.

Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUN- DARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Summer Dress Goods

FOR SALE AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

BY

White, Orr & Co.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

NEW FRENCH LAWNS,
RICH ORGANDIES,
GRENADINES,
PLAIN LAWNS,

DRESS GOODS,

LACE SHAWLS,
LACE MANTLES,
PARASOLS, CORSETS.
PLAIN BAREGES,
YARD WIDE LINENS,
At 25 Cents.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

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DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY,

Black Silks,

Fine Lawns,

Plain and Printed Percales.

Plain and Printed Marseilles,

CHECKS AND TICKINGS,
COTTONADES AND
FARMERS' LINEN,
FINE AND HEAVY
FLANNELS,

Bleached and Brown Shirtings,

CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,

MOSQUITO NETTING,

Hosiery and Notions,

AT

LOWEST NETT PRICES.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

GROCERIES, &C.

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)

Nos. 221 & 223 COR. LIBERTY & IRWIN STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE GROCER,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Brandy, Wine, Gin and Old Rye Whisky,

And Sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of the cele- brated Wines of HENKELL & CO., in Mayence, on the Rhine; MOET & CHANDON, in Epernay, France; BRANDENBURG FRERES, in Bordeaux, France, to which he respectfully invites the attention of dealers and others in want of pure goods.

The following choice brands are now in store:

BRANDENBURG FRERES' Medoc, Mar- gaux, Chateau La Rose, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, H'l Sauternes, Chateau Sauternes, Latour Blanche and Yquem.

HENKELL & CO.'S Laubenheimer, Hierstein, Hockheim, Sparkling Mosel, Sparkling Hockheimer, Sparkling Scharsburg,

MOET & CHANDONS' Vin Imperial, green seal, Verzenay, Epernay.

Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.

Brandenburg Freres Superior Olive Oil.

☞A liberal discount made to the trade.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we in- vite the attention Cash Buyers. apl8-eod

JUNE 26, 1867.

SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Corner of Smithfield and Second streets.

The attention of the trade is solicited to our large stock, purchased prior to the recent advance in prices.

EDWARD HEAZLETON,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,

East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,

Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, FISH, LARD and RE- FINED OILS; GROCER'S DRUGS, BACON, and merchandize generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

DEALER IN

TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 55 N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Bonnets, Hats,

RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,

FLOWERS, &c.

OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WHOLESALE.

GEO. F. KNOTT,

MANUFACTURER.

100 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

GOODS SOLD LOW,

AND ALL WARRANTED.

Factory, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 38 Hudson St., Philadelphia.

MWF

WALL PAPERS.

JULY 1st, 1867.

New Styles for Town and Country Houses on and after date will be sold at

REDUCED PRICES.

W. P. MARSHALL,

87 WOOD STREET.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

19 FIFTH STREET,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Sun Shades and Parasols,

NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING

RIBBONS,

SPRING SHADES OF THE BEST

Kid Gloves.

"STAR" SHIRTS,

BEST PAPER COLLARS.

We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated

"SS" Kid Glove, $1 10 Per Pair.

We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the Gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Brown Sheetings,

Brown Sheetings,

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,

TICKINGS.

STRIPES, TWEEDS,

CASSIMERES,

PRINTS,

AND

DRESS GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

DUNCAN

& HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.,

(NEAR ST. CHARLES HOTEL.)

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, and offer special inducements in

DRESS GOODS,

PRINTS,

Brown and Bleached

SHEETINGS,

WHITE GOODS,

TICKINGS,

TWEEDS, COTTONADES,

Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Notions, &c.

All goods bought for Cash, and there- fore can be sold at the LOWEST EAST- ERN RATES.

NEW GOODS.

FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

AT

BATES & BELL,

21 FIFTH ST.,

WILL OPEN THIS WEEK,

A STOCK OF

Selected Standard Goods

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT

REDUCED PRICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS

77 and 79 Market Street

All the Latest Shapes in HATS and BONNETS.

All Widths and Shades TRIMMINGS and BON- NET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ROSES, AND WREATHS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, SILK LACES, DOTTED NETS, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED RATES.

Ladies and Misses' GAUZE UNDERWEAR, PAR- ASOLS, Beaded and Plain Silk, and Cotton SUN UMBRELLAS, LINEN AND PALM FANS, COR- SETS, HOOP SKIRTS and BELTING.

We are still making a speciality of HANDKER- CHIEFS, Plain, Lawn Hemstitched.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRT.

A new stock BUGLE FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.

New Goods Constantly Arriving.

We invite the attention of WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS to our stock, which is at all times large and well assorted.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES.

Of all kinds, including

RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK, PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.

Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescrip- tion Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams, Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.

Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

AUCTION SALES.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, J. C. VANDOER.
J. BRUCE M'CLELLAND.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

506 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES by the pack- age on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assort- ment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture—exclusively Commission Goods.

The attention of the trade is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited. d*

SEQUESTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Court of Common Pleas, of Venango county, Pennsa., to the undersigned Sequestrator of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the "Clarion Land and Im- provement Company," the undersigned will public- sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the Borough of Franklin, Venango county, Penna., on WEDNES- DAY, the 17th day of July, A. D., 1867, Two Thousand Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, belonging to the said "Clarion Land and Improvement Company."

This stock is the one-fifteenth part of the stock of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company. The estimated value of each share is Fifty Dollars. Said Road leads from Oil City to Irvineton, connecting with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, being fifty- one miles in length, and is the only direct out-let East from the Oil Region.

The sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day. GEORGE V. FORMAN,

Oil City, June 17, 1867. Sequestrator.

BRADLEY

WOOLEN YARN FACTORY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:

Substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Brick House 51 feet long by 36 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to fa- cilitating the business.

MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spin- ning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 264. Four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splen- didly improved Dye Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address,

E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

mwf

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

Or Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

VALUABLE BANK AND GAS STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, July 16th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold, second floor, Com- mercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.

50 shares Allegheny National Bank;
7 shares Second National Bank;
16 shares Manchester Savings Bank;
50 shares Pittsburgh Savings Bank;
50 shares Birmingham Gas Co;
6 shares Central Transportation Co.;

A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.

JOHN D. BAILEY.

July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furn- iture, &c., at the Commercial Sales Room, No. 106 Smithfield street, or at the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as here- tofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Offices 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK AND

Insurance Broker.

Everything connected with the above lines trans- acted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE,

Bought and Sold,

Titles Examined by competent Attorney, Conveyances Made.

The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE

On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.

ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with the business community, affords me facili- ties for the transaction of a general brokerage busi- ness.

I feel warranted in referring to the Business Com- munity of Pittsburgh generally, as to my reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,

76 FIFTH STREET,

(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAIL- ROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express	2:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	3:30 a m
Wall's No. 3	6:30 a m	Wall's No. 2	7:40 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:20 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	3:50 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	3:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	10:30 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train	10:35 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommo- dation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sun- day at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 3:00 p. m.

For further information, apply to

H. E. SMITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dol- lars in value. All Baggage over that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Penn- sylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsburg No 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsburg No 2	11:30 a m
Sharpsburg No 3	1:45 p m	Express	3:00 p m
Freeport No 2	4:35 p m	Freeport No 2	5:00 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 3	6:05 p m
Harmarville	7:40 p m	Sharpsburg No 3	7:30 a m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 1:30 p. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twen- ty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Kennett, Pine Grove, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 2.00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Line of stages for Butler and Han- nahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the office No. 2 St. Clair Street, and Allegheny Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to

JAMES LEPPERTS, Agent,

Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOL- LARS in value. All Baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York,

VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTS- BURGH AND NEW YORK.

☞SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Rail- road in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 2:10 and 11:00 A. M., 4:40 and 10:15 P. M. On Sun- days 11:00 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, foot of LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,

General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.

Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,

AND

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as fol- lows.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	4:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:00 a m	Cleveland Ex.	4:30 a m
Erie & Y'gs Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:45 a m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:45 a m
Chicago Mail	6:45 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:40 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:30 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:40 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:00 p m	Erie & Y'gs Ex	6:45 p m
Chicago Ex.	4:15 p m	Chicago Ex.	9:30 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9:30 p m

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Brit'n Acc.	8:45 a m	N. Brit'n Acc.	6:50 a m
Leechdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Brit'n Acc.	8:35 a m
Leechdale Acc.	11:30 a m	Leechdale Acc.	9:10 a m
Rochester Acc.	1:20 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10:00 a m
Wheeling Acc.	1:30 p m	Leechdale Acc.	11:05 a m
Leechdale Acc.	3:50 p m	Leechdale Acc.	1:05 p m
N. Brit'n Acc.	5:20 p m	N. Brit'n Acc.	4:30 p m
Rochester Ac

The Daily Commercial

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The French Minister in Mexico in Danger.

Napoleon Will Send a Fleet for Him.

Maximilian's Body to be Sent For.

Garibaldians Menacing the City of Vertebo.

The French Minister to Mexico.

PARIS, July 13.—Since the capture of the City of Mexico by the Liberal forces, nothing has been heard by the Imperial Government of M. Alfonse Dano, French Minister in that city. Napoleon has announced his intention of sending a strong fleet to Vera Cruz to retake M. Dano, should he have been made prisoner, and to resent any indignity offered him by the Juarez Government.

Refuse to Give Them Up.

M. Rouher, Secretary of State, officially informs the Corps Legislatif that the American Government has refused to give up fraudulent bankrupts.

Reforms in France.

In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, M. Oliver said that unless the Liberal reforms were realized, war would be an inevitable result. He further said that the Emperor himself favored the reforms.

Garibaldians Menacing Vertebo.

FLORENCE, July 13.—Advices are received from Rome to the effect that the Garibaldians are menacing the city of Verteho.

Envoy from Prussia.

BERLIN, July 12.—King William is about to send an envoy to the United States to make a new postal treaty.

Maximilian's Body to be Sent For.

VIENNA, July 12.—The Imperial Government has dispatched Admiral Tegethoff, of the navy, to Mexico for the body of Maximilian. The Admiral goes via. New York.

Commodore Goldsborough at Cherbourg.

CHERBOURG, July 13.—The Colorado, Commodore Goldsborough's flagship, and other vessels of the American European Squadron, are at anchor here.

The Tea Market.

LONDON, July 13.—A late telegram from Chow, China, states that the market for the new crop of tea opens flat: prices down to 13 taels.

Reform Bill.

It was agreed in the House of Commons to pass the Reform Bill to a third reading on Monday next.

Authoritative Denial.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14, Evening.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* alludes to the Russian note in regard to Ireland, which was published last week in the English papers, and pronounces it a sheer fabrication.

Kahn of Bokhara Defeated.

Dispatches from Bokhara have been received, which report that the Russian troops had stormed the entrenched camp of the Khan of Bokhara, and obtained a great victory.

Corner Stone Laid.

PARIS, July 11.—The corner-stone of the new Protestant Church for the accommodation of American residents and visitors in this Capital, was laid yesterday in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. At the conclusion of the ceremony the United States Consul at Paris, John G. Nicolay, Esq., gave a dinner, at which all the principal American citizens now here, and several eminent European friends of the United States were present. In the evening there was a tasteful display of fireworks in honor of the occasion.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 13.—The steamship Western Metropolis, from New York, touched here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, July 13.—The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived to-day.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, July 12.—Petroleum declined to at France.

LONDON, July 13.—Petroleum closed at Antwerp last evening at 41¼ francs for spot whind.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, July 13.—Consols, 94¼; Erie, 40¾; Illinois Central, 80¾; 5-20's, 73¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 24

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, July 13 —United States 5-20's 77½. FRANKFORT, Evening, July 13.—United States bonds were quoted to-day at 77¼ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 10,000 bales; uplands 10½d; Orleans 10¾d.

Manchester Market.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn, 35s for new mixed western. Wheat, 12s 4d for California white. Barley, 36s. Oats, 24s. Peas, 40s.

Provisions without material change. Lard active for American prime steam. Tallow, 47s 6d for American. Cheese, 70s 6d for fine American.

Produce—Potashes 31s. Rosin, common, 7s; fine American 27s. Spirits turpentine 34s 6d. Petroleum 1s 2d for American. Petroleum 1s 2d ⅌ gallon for spirits and 1s 3d for standard white.

London Market.

LONDON, July 13.—Markets unchanged. Oils nominal.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Twenty-Ninth Day's Proceedings.

Further Evidence to Sustain an Alibi.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1867.

Joseph Carroll was recalled and cross-examined.

Miss Oliva Jenkins testified: John Surratt was not at home on the day of the assassination; saw him there two weeks previous; the door bell was rung when we were at supper on the evening of the 14th of April; Miss Anna Surratt answered the bell; a Mr. Scott, from the Navy Yard, left two papers for witness; that was the only time the bell rung; I heard no one go into the parlor while at supper. Her testimony otherwise corroborated that of Miss Fitzpatrick.

David Barry testified: Am now an officer of the Maryland Constitutional Convention; resided near Surrattsville; saw Surratt there March 25th, 1865; I accompanied him to Port Tobacco, and brought back the horses and delivered them at Howard's stables, and called at Mrs. Surratt's to deliver a message from her son.

Bennet F. Gwynn testified: saw Mrs. Surratt at Surrattsville on the 14th of April, on business; she held a note of Mr. Nothy in relation to the purchase of some timber land, and some talk about it; witness was a party to the transaction.

J. Z. Jenkins, brother to Mrs. Surratt, testified to a similar effect.

Bernard J. Early testified: He and Michael O'Laughlin went to a barber's shop on the evening of the 14th of April, 1865, and got shaved; O'Laughlin had on striped pants and vest and slouched hat.

Edward A. Murphy corroborated Early's testimony.

William Farling, former keeper of the Webster House at Canandaigua, N.Y., testified: A man registering the name of John Harrison arrived there from Elmira, April 15, 1865.

Frank O. Chamberlain, present proprietor of the same house, identified the signature of the hotel register on which the entry appeared.

Jos. H. Bradley, Jr., testified to finding the register there in the Webster House on his visit in March, 1867.

Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., testified that Farling delivered the book to him two or three weeks ago, and it has not been out of his possession since.

The prosecution having objected to the introduction of the register on the ground that Surratt might have written his name in it subsequently, considerable argument ensued, and the Court withheld its decision to Monday, to which day a recess was taken.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The National Sengerfest---Excise Law Suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Sunday was the day for recreation of the Germans in attendance here on the Sængerfest, according to the programme. The excise law, which is in full operation here, was partially suspended to-day in German quarters. Lager and wine were to be had in profusion, and the National Saengerfest Hall was opened after nine o'clock. Nearly 40,000 persons visited the Hall during the day, and there were five or six excursions of the Philadelphia societies in honor of their guests during the day. The Mayor and police have promised not to interfere with the Saengerfest even on Sunday. On Monday night a grand concert will take place at the Academy of Music.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Fire---The Murderer Healy Acquitted.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Schermerhorn's furniture factory, on Oehler street, near Harriet, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $17,000, insured for $8,509. A frame building adjoining was also destroyed. Loss, $1,500; insured. Two other fires last night slightly damaged the Franklin type foundry on Vine, and a tin shop on Sycamore street.

Healy, the murderer of Corry at the Spencer House in July last, was acquitted yesterday.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 13.—Registration closed in this city to-day. The colored majority is 1,119.

A company with $527,000 capital paid up, was formed to-day for the purpose of purchasing lands in Virginia for the erection of manufactories, and developing the mining resources of the State. C. S. Hamlin, of Ohio, is President, and Thos. H. Wynn, of Virginia, Secretary.

Registration in Mobile.

MOBILE, July 13.—The number registered in this city is 5,514.

SANTA ANNA.

Appeal for Intervention of the United States.

Secretary Seward Declines to Interfere.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The reply of Secretary Seward, which is a lengthy document, to the application of Dr. Naphegyi for the intervention of the Government for the release of Santa Anna and his return to the United States, is furnished for publication. Secretary Seward demonstrates that the Virginia, at the time of the capture of Santa Anna, was not engaged in her regular business as a merchant and passenger vessel, but was chartered by Santa Anna to convey himself and suite to Mexico on an illegal and belligerent expedition; that while at Vera Cruz, he was in consultation with the enemies of the Republic, and that they had arranged to proclaim him as Commander of Vera Cruz, in opposition to the Republican Government; that he falsely pretended that he went to Mexico with the sanction of President Johnson and Secretary Seward, and that he prevented the surrender of Vera Cruz after terms of surrender had been agreed to and accepted by both parties, and this under declaration that he was acting under authority of the United States. The State Department does not disavow or censure, but approves the proceedings of the United States Consul and Commander Roe at Vera Cruz. He also quotes from a letter of Santa Anna's to Gen. Prim, to show that Santa Anna intended voluntarily, and that his captain of the Virginia protested, not against his capture, but against his landing contrary to the orders of Commander Roe not to land him on Mexican territory. Secretary Seward concludes as follows:

Upon this review of facts, it seems proper that the Government should wait for further and more definite information before entering upon communications in relation to the complaint of Mr. Naphgevi with the Government of Mexico. That nation seems at least to have triumphed over all its internal and foreign enemies, and to have reached a crisis when, if left alone, it may be expected to restore tranquility and to reorganize itself upon permanent foundations of union, freedom and Republican Government. Only some great national injury, wrong or offense would justify this Government in suddenly assuming a hostile or an unfriendly attitude toward the Republic of Mexico.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Soldiers Murdered and Property Destroyed near Fort Wallace.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—A letter from Fort Wallace, Kansas, dated June 29th, giving an account of the Indian attack on Pond Creek Station, three days previous, in which four soldiers were killed, seven wounded and one missing, says that during the month of June fifteen men were killed and twelve wounded at or in the vicinity of Fort Wallace, and also that during the same time $100,000 worth of property belonging to the Stage Company, was taken or destroyed by the Indians between Clark Bluff and Lake Station, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1867.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH JAPAN.

The *Times'* Washington special says Postmaster General Randall intends to apply to Congress for authority to extend our postal arrangements into Japanese ports as fast as they are opened.

RETURN OF SENATOR SHERMAN.

Among the arrivals by the City of Paris from Liverpool, yesterday, was Senator Sherman, of Ohio.

CITY MATTERS.

RATIFICATION MEETING TO-MORROW NIGHT.—The indications are that the Union Republican Mass Meeting to be held in City Hall to-morrow evening, to ratify the nomination of Hon. Henry W. Williams for the Supreme Judgeship, will be one of the largest assemblages of the people ever gathered together in the city. Brief and pointed speeches from more than thirty prominent speakers are promised, and the arrangements are such as to warrant an enthusiastic meeting. Every one who believes that treason should be made odious, should be present. All are invited.

REBUILDING.—Workmen are engaged rebuilding the portion of the car shop at the outer depot, destroyed by the late fire.

CHURCH DEDICATED.—The new Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Duncan and Kirkpatrick streets, in the Seventh ward, was dedicated yesterday to the worship of Almighty God.

MOWING MATCH.—A mowing match took place at Butler on Thursday last. A large number of first-class machines were entered, and considerable interest was manifested in the trial. The Judges stated that all the machines did well, and declined making a complete report at present.

THE NEW ROUND HOUSE.—The work on the new round house of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, situated at the outer depot in the Ninth ward, is progressing rapidly. A considerable portion of the brick work has been laid and the building will likely be ready to be occupied early in the fall.

PICNIC AT IRON CITY PARK.—The Arsenal picnic for the benefit of St. Mary's Schools, Lawrenceville, will be held at Iron City Park, to-morrow. Ample arrangements have been made for a large attendance, and one of the most enjoyable social gatherings of the season is anticipated. An excellent dinner will be served upon the grounds.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Last evening, about half past seven o'clock, a lady, residing on Third street, near Smithfield, attempted to commit suicide by taking half an ounce of laudanum. Dr. Sutton was summoned and administered the proper remedies, and the patient will probably recover. About four weeks ago she attempted to poison herself in the same manner.

FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, a false alarm of fire was raised by a German who resides near Wiecker's Brewery, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny. It seems that he attends to cooking his own food, and had some meat in a frying pan, which took fire and made an extensive blaze. Some of the neighbors saw it and immediately raised the alarm. All of the different fire companies of this city and those upon the other side of the river were out in force.

INQUEST AT GREENSBURG.—Justice Laird, of Greensburg, held an inquest on Friday evening on the body of Patrick Moore, the prisoner who was killed on Friday morning by jumping from the window of a car attached to a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while coming to this city. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by jumping from the train while in charge of the officer, who was holding him a prisoner in the performance of his duty, and fully exonorating officer Roat from all blame in the matter.

THE JAPANESE AT THE OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT.—Maguire's Imperial Japanese Troupe will give their first performance in this city, at the Opera House, this evening, and judging from the general anxiety to witness the marvellous feats, there will be a crowded audience. The skill and dexterity of this wonderful people have been the themes of unlimited praise, and in every city they have visited their entertainments have been attended by crowded and fashionable audiences. Little "All Right," by his daring feats, is the favorite everywhere, although all the members of the troupe are remarkable performers. Seats and tickets may be secured as usual through the day.

ROBBED ON THE CARS.—A lady named Mrs. Mary T. White, arrived at the Union Depot, at noon Saturday, by express train No. 6, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. She inquired for a friend in this city, saying that she was here alone and without money, although she started with plenty of funds. She states that she came from Buchanan, Michigan, and was on her way to Wapsinganeta, Pa. About nine o'clock on Friday night, when near Fort Wayne, she fell asleep. She did not sleep more than half an hour, but when she awoke she found that she had been robbed of her pocket-book, containing one hundred and thirty-five dollars. She had no idea who perpetrated the robbery, as she sat alone in her seat.

PROBABLE INDENTIFICATION.—About ten weeks ago, Edward Kimmett, a tailor by trade, left his home in the city of Mansfield, Ohio, for the purpose of seeking work, since which time nothing has been heard of him. On Saturday, the 22d of June, the body of an unknown man was found hanging to a tree near Grave Landing, on the Monongahela river, in Fayette county, Pa., which, possibly, might have been that of Kimmett. The cord by which he was hanging was made of strong flax sewing thread, which, together with a thimble and a needle, found on his person, would indicate he was a tailor. The deceased was apparently about twenty years of age, was five feet six inches in height, and had hazel eyes, black hair and sandy goatee.

LEG BROKEN.—William J. Wilson, employed as a moulder at the Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry, met with quite a serious accident on Saturday morning. It appears that while engaged raising the frame holding the sand, known as the "moulder's flask," by means of a crane, the chain became disengaged, allowing the frame to drops grazing his shoulder, producing a contusion there, and then falling to the ground rolled over on the right leg, breaking it near the ankle. He was conveyed to the Homeopathic Hospital, on Second street, where his injuries were attended to by the attending physicians, Drs. Cowley and McClelland. The injured man resides in Lawrenceville, and has a family.

THE LATE MURDER.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation---Verdict of the Jury---The Perpetrator Still at Large.

The jury empanneled by Coroner Clawson to investigate the circumstances of the death of Henry Downes, which occurred in Baldwin township on Friday, 5th inst., from the effects of a wound inflicted by a brick or other missile, thrown on the night of Saturday, 29th ult., in Lower St. Clair township, re-assembled at the Mayor's office, in this city, on Saturday afternoon, and concluded the investigation. The following testimony was elicited:

Samuel Sowers, sworn.—Live at Beck's Run, in Lower St. Clair township. Heard noise, but did not see any fight. Saw two men that came to my house. Did not see Mayhew since the affair.

Josep Aitman, sworn.—Live in Lower St. Clair township. Was at home on the afternoon of the 29th ult. Saw two men going from Clark's house. One said he had a revolver. Did not know what the other said. They went towards Mayhew's house. Thought it was Mayhew that was at Sowers's door. Can't tell who made the remark about shooting some s—n of a b—h. Mayhew said he hit Downes with a brick. This was told on the Monday following.

A. Fisher sworn.—Live in Upper St. Clair township. On the 29th ult., lived in Lower St. Clair township. Heard a fuss at John Clark's door. Mayhew and his son picked up bricks. The man made the remark that he "could lick any d—d Irish s—n of a b—h." Heard the man say that one of them had shot him. Mayhew told him that he had hit him on the side of the head with a brick. On Sunday morning, June 30th, he was told this Mayhew said he "would finish that came the house at that time." "Didn't care how he stretched his rope." Mayhew made the remark on Sunday evening.

John Matthews, sworn.—Lives at Beck's Run, in Lower St. Clair township. Knew Henry Downes and his brother-in-law. Mayhew said he "did nothing." Mrs. Mayhew said "it would be right." Remark was made by Mayhew that "if the man was dead it served him right."

Bridget Colling, sworn—Live in Lower St. Clair township, next door to Mayhew's house. At the time of the difficulty, was looking out the window. Knew it was Downes that was outside of the house. Knew it by his voice. Heard Mayhew say he was hit with a "slung shot." Think he was sitting when he was struck.

Joseph Sowner, sworn—Am a police officer. Arrested Mayhew. He said he "did hit a man with a brick."

C. F. Vogle, sworn—Am a police officer in Birmingham. I was one of the officers who arrested Mayhew. He said he "hit a man with a brick, but did not know who he was."

Elizabeth Clark, sworn—Live in Lower St. Clair township. Was at home on the night of the 29th ult. Mr. Clark was at home. Did not know that the man outside was Henry Downes. Knew it was a voice. Saw Mayhew throw. Saw him throw. I saw Mayhew throw. My husband is not at the house. This witness is the wife of John Clark, who is in jail on suspicion of being one of the perpetrators of the murder.

The jury, after due deliberation, returned the following verdict: "That Henry Downes came to his death on July 5th, 1867, from the effects of a wound produced by a brick or other missile, thrown by Daniel Mayhew, on the night of June 29th, 1867."

Mayhew, as stated a few days ago, was arrested at his house on the 6th inst., but succeeded in escaping, although six shots were fired at him by the officer having him in charge, and he is still at large. The police, however, are diligently engaged in searching his whereabouts, and it is probable he may be re-arrested. He is a notorious character, and has served a term in the Penitentiary.

The charge against John Clark, who is in jail on suspicion of being connected with the murder, will probably be withdrawn, as there was no evidence before the Coroner's inquest that would warrant his being held. He is held, however, in jail on a charge of surety of the peace, on which he was committed the day before Downes died.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

SENTENCES IN THE CRIMINAL COURT.—In the Criminal Court on Saturday, Judge Mellon on the Bench, the following sentences were passed:

Frank J. Smith, convicted upon two indictments, one for burglary, and the other for larceny, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the county jail—one month on each charge. The offenses were committed at Lawrenceville.

John Brewerton and Robert Beers, convicted of malicious mischief in burning a livery stable horse, were sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs.

Patrick Barron, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail.

H. J. Salisbury, who plead guilty to the charge of forging a check for forty-five dollars, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of two years in the Western Penitentiary.

Peter Sennet, for the larceny of a skiff, was sentenced to one months' imprisonment in the county jail.

Wm. Hanlon, convicted of aggravated assault and battery on Owen Shannon, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days.

P. McCallister, convicted of assault and battery on a negro, was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars and costs of prosecution.

Thomas Sweeny for an aggravated assault and battery on Peter Woods was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and undergo an imprisonment of two months in the county jail.

James Muldoon convicted of stabbing James McGoodwin, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of two years in the Western Penitentiary.

James McGoodin convicted of assault and battery on James Muldoon (cross suit) was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

John Hershey convicted of a similar offence was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BANKRUPTCY BRANCH.—In this Court, before Judge Wilson, McCandless, the following petition for adjudication in bankruptcy were filed on Saturday:

Richard Fitzgerald, Scranton, Luzerne County, twelfth district.

George W. Griswold, township of Abington, Luzerne County.

J. S. Jones, Scranton, Luzerne County.

John Chambers, village of Georgeville, Indiana County, Twenty-first District.

Joseph O'Hanlon, Allegheny County, Twenty-Third District. Petition filed by Dierker and Speeke of Pittsburgh.

ILLEGAL DISTILLING.—United States District Attorney B. A. Carnahan requested that monitions be issued in two alleged cases of illegal whisky distilling. The first was against the distillery of D. Shupe, James R. Wade and James Kahns of Mt. Pleasant township, Westmoreland County, in the twenty-first collection district, on the grounds that from the fourteenth day of June, 1866, to the fourteenth day of June, 1867, the accused had manufactured five hundred barrels of whisky subject to the excise tax and neglected to pay it. A similar charge was made against Daniel Carns, of Brother's Valley Township, Somerset County, sixteenth district, alleging that he had manufactured twenty barrels of whisky, and neglected to pay the tax on the same.

Base Ball.

UNMARRIED MEN VS. MARRIED MEN.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLARION, PA., July 10, 1867.

A match game of base ball was played at Clarion, on Saturday, July 6th, between the married and the unmarried members of the Peerless Base Ball Club, resulting in the defeat of the Benedicts, as will be seen by the following score:

MARRIED NINE.	O.	R.	UNMARRIED NINE.	O.	R.
Curll, c.	2	1	Alexander, c.	0	4
Whitbill, p.	1	1	Knox, p.	2	4
Brown, 1b.	3	1	Cramer, ss.	3	2
Wilson, 1 b.	5	1	Campbell, 2b.	3	3
Barber, 2b.	3	2	Shaner, 2 b.	0	3
Eaton, ss.	3	1	Ross, 3b.	3	3
Richards, l f.	3	2	Lathy, lf.	3	1
Shull, c f.	3	1	Miller, c f.	3	1
Reibarh, r f.	3	1	Brossins, r f.	3	2
Total	27	16	Total	27	19

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Married	2	2	2	1	0	3	0	5	1	16
Unmarried	3	3	0	0	3	5	2	0	3	19

New Colored School Building.

The Committee appointed by the Central Board of Education to consider the question of the erection of a school building for colored children, have agreed upon a plan of operations, and an eligible site has been chosen on Miller street, near Centre avenue, in the Seventh Ward. The lot is a square of one hundred feet. The total cost of the lot amounts to $2,800. The plan for the building has been prepared by Messrs. Barr & Moser, architects, and proposals for its erection are now being received. The building will be a plain, substantial brick, two stories high, with front facing Centre, sixty-four feet deep. The interior will be divided into four rooms on each floor, each twenty-three and a half by thirty feet. The play grounds, for males and females, will be situated on each side of the building, with separate entrances. Ample light and ventilation will be had and the school, on the whole, will be well suited for the purpose intended. It will probably be built and ready for occupancy by November next.

Serious Railroad Accident.

A railroad accident, resulting in the serious injury of a man named George Hoover, occurred near Irwin's Station, Westmoreland county, on Saturday evening. It appears that when the Express train, which leaves this city at 4:10 P. M., was about a mile and a half beyond the station the engineer discovered two men on the track, blew the whistle and reversed the engine, but it was too late as the train was just going around a curve. The engine struck one of the men, George Hoover, upon the head inflicting a severe and perhaps fatal injury. The unfortunate man resides at Larimer Station and was taken home. It is stated that the men had just stepped from the other track to avoid a freight train when the Express train came upon them.

ARREST OF A THIEF BY TELEGRAPH.—A telegraphic dispatch was received at the Mayor's office on Friday evening, giving a description of a woman named Ann Sharkey, who it was stated had left Cleveland on the train due here at six o'clock P. M., having in her possession a silk dress valued at one hundred dollars, which she had stolen. A woman answering the description arrived on the train, and was arrested and taken to the Mayor's office, where she confessed the theft. An officer arrived from Cleveland yesterday, and returned with his prisoner at two o'clock this morning.

SUDDEN DEATH IN ALLEGHENY.—A young lady named Miss. Haworth, about twenty years of age and a resident of Allegheny, died very suddenly Thursday evening, at the residence of Mr. William Franee, on Western Avenue, in that city, where she was stopping. She fell suddenly to the floor, and expired in a few moments. Dr. D. N. Rankin gave it as his opinion that she died of heart disease. The deceased had been in delicate health for some time past, but was not considered seriously ill.

WM. KNABE & CO.'s *Unparchased* Gold Medal Premium Pianos, at much less than factory prices, to make room for an entire new stock now being selected at the factories in Baltimore. Charlotte Blume, 48 Fifth street, sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. cod

Further Evidence of the Remarkable Skill which Dr. Aborn Possesses in Healing the Sick.

A LADY RESTORED TO HEALTH.

When I placed myself in the hands of Dr. Aborn, at 134 Smithfield street, nine days ago, I was so prostrated from a complication of diseases of the chest, that I was scarcely able to move from my bed; had been afflicted four long years. My appetite was entirely gone. My stomach was so diseased that it was almost impossible for me to retain a tablespoonful of gruel. My liver was alarmingly deranged. A constant pain in my head, chest, side, back; in fact, life was a burden to me in this sufferable condition. Indeed, I was fast merging to an early grave. But thanks to the skillful hand of Dr. Aborn, I am once more restored to former health. As soon as forty-eight hours after commencing his medicines I felt a change taking place in my system. So speedy, successful and satisfactory has been the effect of his remedies in my distressing disease that in justice to him and that the poor afflicted may know where to find a true and scientific gentleman, I have cheerfully made known the fact concerning my case.

MARY JANE MEEHAN,
Decker street, Allegheny.

July 15, 1867

HEARING RESTORED IN FIVE MINUTES.

When I applied to Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street, this morning (Saturday, July 13th,) I was so deaf in my right ear that I could not hear my watch tick when pressed against it, and had been so for years. In five minutes time he restored my hearing. Now I can hear my watch tick at a distance of eight inches. This I consider a remarkable cure.

T. L. ARMSTRONG, Railroad Contractor,
Residence Red Bank, Clarion County, Pa.

William Moore, Esq., corner of Duncan and Davis streets, can testify to the above statement.

A TUMOR SKILFULLY REMOVED.

A large tumor appeared on my left eye which was quite painful, and continued to get larger, and on Tuesday I was induced to call on Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street, who at once operated on it. I called again the Wednesday following and had it dressed, and it is now entirely well. Several doctors whom I consulted informed me it was a very bad eye, but thanks to the skill of Dr. Aborn, I am now cured.

JOSEPH WITTENBERG,
Carrier Pittsburgh *Leader*.

July 13th, 1867.

GRANULATED SORE EYE CURED.

I had been afflicted for a long time with a sore eye which baffled all ordinary treatment. Having heard of the successful treatment of Dr. Aborn, at 134 Smithfield street, I was determined to give him a trial in my case, and it gives me great pleasure to say that he has performed a perfect cure in seven days. Persons suffering from diseases of the eye will find Dr. Aborn one of the most skillful surgeons in the United States. He does not torture you to death in trying to cure you; but his manipulations are done with great skill and with a sure effect.

JOHN WARNER,
284 Ohio street, Allegheny.

SPRIGHT CURE.

From Esquire A. B. Stevenson, Magistrate at Birmingham: *To the Public*:—I certify that I had been severely afflicted for years with Catarrh of the Head, Bronchitis, Heaviness in the Chest, and Impaired Hearing. In this deplorable state I was providentially induced to apply to Dr. Aborn, at 134 Smithfield street. In ten days after commencing his treatment, I am most happy to acknowledge that I have almost entirely recovered from the distressing evils which I had so long suffered. My hearing also is almost entirely restored to its original acuteness as the fruit of his skilled and scientific treatment. A. B. STEVENSON.

July 8, 1867.

A LIFE SAVED.

SINCLAIRVILLE, N. Y., July 5, 1867.—*Dr. E. S. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*—DEAR SIR:—With a grateful heart I sit down to write these humble lines, for the purpose of informing you that our daughter has been saved from a premature grave as the result of your superior skill. You will remember, no doubt, that when we visited you last winter for the purpose of having your candid opinion in her case, she was given up to die by all our ablest physicians within seventy-five miles of our county. Without hope, I left my wife and myself had any hope of her recovery, as her constitution had sunk so low from the ravages of her loathsome disease, which you will remember was catarrh of the head. But as she had heard and read so much about your successful treatment in so many cases after all other possible means had failed, she expressed her desire to give your treatment a thorough trial before she could think of giving up to fill an untimely grave. Although I had no hope myself, but as a natural consequence of parents' sympathy for their only daughter, we readily complied with her wish, and with what results and our sense of gratitude to you I have already expressed. She began to improve immediately after commencing your treatment, and from that day on every hour and the offensiveness of its discharge, which was only trying and almost unbearable by herself, but of great annoyance even to her most intimate friends. Her lungs were so much diseased as the sequence of this catarrhal affection that all who knew her thought that any relief, much less a cure, was impossible. She has quite recovered, and is still gaining in weight, until she has more precisely the appearance of one of emaciation. We certainly feel grateful to you as the instrumentality of saving one's life whose value no one knows except a fond parent, and we bid you God speed in your works of mercy. Yours, respectfully,

T. D. COPP.

FROM A MEMBER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

DR. ABORN:—I have been afflicted for years with catarrh, many times suffering very much. I have received treatment from physicians of high order and skill, some of which have afforded temporary relief. It is now only some seven or eight days since I commenced with your medicine, and from the rapid change and benefit already received I most confidently believe it will effect a permanent cure.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
Pittsburgh.

FROM THE REV. J. C. BOEHM.

The undersigned acknowledges his recovery from a malady of an obstinate character to the skill of Dr. Aborn—and cordially recommends him to the afflicted as a scientific surgeon.

Rev. J. C. BOEHM,
Pastor Lutheran Church.
Meadville, Pa.

AN EX-SHERIFF.

Hon. R. K. Campbell, ex-Sheriff, Waynesburg, Pa., impaired hearing and constant buzzing noise in the ears, for five years, entirely cured by one operation, in the space of five minutes.

NOTE—Dr. Aborn's consulting and operating rooms are at 134 Smithfield street, where he is prepared with the most recent discoveries and the most improved surgical apparatus known to the medical world, for the successful treatment of the various diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and organs of the Chest, embracing Blindness, Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Catarrh of the Head, Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung Diseases, and especially all Chronic Cases either of a Medical or Surgical character, that have been despaired of as hopeless, are invited to call. A new method of treating diseases of the air passages. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 8 P. M.

WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF A REVOLUTION.—No more premature decays of the teeth. Sozodont orders them to stay. Sozodont, by its use, it makes the enamel as white as Parian marble, and the breath as odoriferous as "the Sweet South breathing o'er banks of violets." Neither the teeth nor the gums can become diseased if it is used daily. MTHS.

THE HIGHEST PRICED FAMILY SOAP is Dobbin's Electric, but every consumer finds it the cheapest in the end.

TO FIND EVERYTHING THAT YOU REQUIRE in Chinaware, Queensware, Glassware, Silver Table Ware, Fine Table Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Vases, Table Mats, etc., you have only to go to R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!!!—Messrs. Campbell, Stoner & Co., Nos. 107, 109 and 171 Penn street, are selling Carriages, Barouches, Buggies and other Vehicles of the most superior construction and finish at prices which defy competition. Call and examine. M TuW

SPANISH BEAUTIES use Florimel of Ivy.
Spanish Beauties use Florimel of Ivy.
Spanish Beauties use Florimel of Ivy.
Spanish Beauties use Florimel of Ivy.
Spanish Beauties use Florimel of Ivy.
B. L. Fahnestock, Son & Co., Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh.

CONSTITUTION WATER is a *certain cure* for *Dyspepsia* and all *diseases* of the *Kidneys* and *Bladder*. For sale by all Druggists. cod

Change of Agency.

"NEW YORK, July 6, 1867.—Whereby notify the public of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have transferred the Agency for the sale of our Pianos from Messrs. Hoffman, Hoene & Co., to Mr. C. C. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street. Mr. Mellor will furnish our Pianos at the same prices as they are sold at our warehouse.

"DECKER BROS."

From the above the public will know that hereafter the Decker Bro.'s Pianos are *only* to be found at Mr. Mellor's warerooms. Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano, should not fail to examine the Deckers'. MWF

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. MW*

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

TO PERSONS AT A DISTANCE.—The undersigned would respectfully state to persons at a distance who wish to consult him by letter relative to their cases, that owing to a press of business they should send a fee of from two to five dollars in order to insure an answer.

E. S. ABORN, M. D.,
134 Smithfield street.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER will certainly exterminate these pests, if its use is perscvered in. Beware of bogus Fly-Paper, which does not kill, but only stupefies for a time; some dealers keep because it is cheap. Don't be swindled. Ask for Dutcher's, which is sold by all live druggists. cod

THE THIRD ANNUAL SESSION of the Normal Music School, under Prof. A. S. Johnson, will commence in the Seminary, at Beaver, July 23. MWF R. T. TAYLOR.

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At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 82 competitors.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER

COUPONS,

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O.-M., &c.

For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

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Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE TWENTIES

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 13, 1867.

The market during the past few days has been considerably excited from rumors of failures, which have made the banks, as well as private capitalists, exceedingly shy of paper generally. It was confidently expected that after the banks had returned their July statements, a more comfortable and liberal condition in the local money market would follow, but the flurry incident to reports of failures has prevented any favorable change for the borrower, and money rules as close as ever, except where loans are obtained on mortgaged securities or Government collaterals—which indicates that it is more a lack of confidence than scarcity of money influences at present the market.

—In the New York market Governments show a slight reaction from the late firmness. The high quotations produce an eagerness to sell upon any slackening of the demand, of which the decline of ½@¾ per cent. is an illustration. The street appears to have come to the conclusion that the prices of United States securities are decidedly high, and future operations are likely to be conducted with more caution. The quotations received by Messrs. McVay & Co. to-day show the following changes:

	Rivers.	Railroads.	Total.
Monday, July 8		2,98	2,986
Tuesday, " 9	920	1,771	2,691
Wednesday, July 10		1,194	1,194
Thursday, " 11		2,367	2,367
Friday, " 12		2,056	2,056
Saturday, " 13	2,